

M.A.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

MARCH, 1939

The COUNTRY GUIDE

and NOR'-WEST FARMER



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A rose with deep pink double flowers in July. Very fragrant and quite hardy. Grows about two feet high. Worthy of a place in any garden. (Named variety).

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SEEDLINGS—Items that are listed as "seedlings" are medium sized, one or two-year-old shrubs that have been produced from seed and do not necessarily have all the characteristics of either parent.

NAMED FRUIT TREES—Items listed as "named varieties" are medium sized trees or shrubs that have not been produced from seed, but by grafting wood from the parent plant (or, as in rhubarb, from roots of the parent plant), and will always produce true to type.

NOTE—See "Guide" Bulletin Service (advertised in every issue) for complete instruction on prairie fruit growing and hardy fruits. Bulletins and informative books range in price from 20c to \$3.00.

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Of these varieties the Native grape is the hardiest, although the Beta grape is quite hardy. The other varieties (developments of grapes previously grown in warmer climates) have thrived in western Canada where proper precautions were taken to prevent winter killing. Fruit may be eaten out of hand, or used to make jam, jelly or wine.

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NAMED VARIETY

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PLEASE NOTE.—Items will be shipped postpaid, and will be supplied ONLY on Guide subscriptions. Items will be shipped only to Canadian addresses west of Fort William and Port Arthur

Gas and Milk Price Tangle

B.C. undertakes an analysis of two important retail commodity prices

By H. B. SMITH

BACK in November the B.C. government ordered a cut of three cents per gallon in the retail price of gasoline. Instead of complying the oil companies and certain retail vendors went to law. The suit has now been tried and when judgment is handed down appeal will be entered by one or other of the litigants and the case fairly started for a final show-down before the Privy Council. The legal question at issue is the province's right to interfere in what the oil companies affirm is federal business, if indeed it is any government's business at all, the old question of provincial authority under the B.N.A. Act. If the province succeeds, gasoline prices, it may be presumed, will be regulated; if it loses, a new dodge for keeping down the consumer price of heavily-taxed gas will have to be tried.

At trial of the suit some curious facts about the gasoline business were brought to light. For example, believe it or not, evidence was given which showed that the oil companies lost 3.66 cents per gallon on all gasoline sold in B.C. in 1938. How this happens is clear enough if the figuring is correct. Standard gasoline aboard oil companies' tank trucks, Vancouver, all charges paid, costs 21½ cents per gallon. It is sold to the service stations at 22 cents less 4½ cents to 100 per cent stations and at 22 cents less 3½ cents to "splitters." A splitter is a retailer who handles more than one company's gas. The service station pumps the gas to the public at 27 cents per gallon, seven cents of which is road tax, the balance is service station profit. These figures refer to operations within the coast area and for certain types of retailers only.

Does This Make Sense?

Obviously it is a bit out of the usual run of business even in B.C. for wholesalers to sell goods at less than cost. However, that's what some oil company evidence shows. If the reader can't quite see the sense of a wholesale gas vendor losing 3.66 cents per gallon and then fighting tooth and nail for the right to continue doing so he needn't be alarmed. Possibly it doesn't make sense. That, at any rate, is the explanation suggested by provincial government experts who depose somewhat as follows: The laid-down price of standard gasoline, Vancouver, purchase price, transformation, duty, excise and sales tax paid is about 11 cents per imperial gallon. The difference between this figure and the 17½ or 18½ cents net which the retailer pays may reasonably be regarded in part at least as oil company profit since the oil companies are the last parties seen in possession of the gas prior to its being dumped into the retailer's tanks at a known price. The evidence on this point seems to be a mixture of fact, conjecture and perhaps smart bookkeeping. It is all very perplexing to lay minds. Only one factor appears as a constant, namely, the tax, made up of duty, excise, sales and road, federal and provincial. These tax items in total add up to 30 per cent of the service station price of gas. Or about 8½ cents per gallon on gas which cost 7½ cents per imperial gallon at the refineries in California.

To date B.C. has spent well over one hundred thousand dollars trying to get at the whys and wherefores of gasoline, fuel oil and coal prices. The only result so far is one completed report, one completed lawsuit, an appeal therefrom pending and a trip to London in prospect. It seems impossible for provincial talent to get to the bottom of the issue, in fact, some think, even to establish that there is an issue at all. So let the Privy Council have a go at it.

When the new milk board, now being chosen by milk producers in the Vancouver milkshed, takes office, two things are reasonably certain to happen: (1) A single marketing agency under milk board control will be set up. (2) The retail price of milk will be increased. The single marketing agency is expected to reduce the cost of retail distribution, possibly of processing and bottling as well. An increase in price is justified on the ground that the present Vancouver

price is too low, in fact, out of line with prices in cities drawing milk from areas where production costs are on a fair comparative basis with costs in the lower Fraser area. So, with producer control of marketing now in effect for the first time since the great squabble over milk started some years back, retail prices, so it is popularly believed, will be set with some regard for what it costs to produce milk.

Some producers appear to think that the single marketing agency may produce such economies in distribution that an advance in price will not be necessary. Things may work out that way, but not certainly, and not likely immediately. The average producer craves sweeter milk cheques at once. If he is to be believed, craves them for the very good reason that he cannot carry on much longer on the present basis of division of the consumer's money. His current share of this is popularly believed to be about 2½ cents per quart, possibly three cents. Nobody clearly knows because what with the surplus, the quota, can rental, and other refinements of figuring entering into the calculation, getting at the producer's share might puzzle a chartered accountant. Probably the only certainty about what he gets is that whatever it is it is not enough to meet production costs and keep him solvent.

The Vancouver consumer would have small reason to complain if the price were boosted to 12 cents per quart for legal standard milk. He would pay that or more in any city in Canada in which the milk sold is produced in areas where feed, rents, taxes and farm operation costs in general are as high as in the Vancouver milkshed. If he lived in Toronto, for example. Production costs in the Toronto milkshed may be described as moderate, meaning they are probably substantially lower than in Vancouver's. The Toronto retail price of milk is 12 cents per quart. Of this the producer's share is 4.58 cents, net. The balance splits up as follows: Transportation, .82; pasteurizing, bottling, overhead, taxes and other expenses, 3.60; distributing, 3; total per quart, 12 cents. Profit is included in the 3.60 item. Profit is reported to be 1½ per cent per quart.

What the Retail Price Covers

Processing and distributing costs and profits, if any, in Vancouver, are not available to the public. Which may be just as well since making them public might only add to the general confusion and argument of which for many months there has been more than plenty. But judging from surface indications so to speak, for example, the number of creameries and distributors retailing milk, the many salesmen who drum up business for them, the ten or a dozen milk wagons on a street doing the work of one, the thousand-dollar trucks slithering hither and yon delivering a bottle here and another there, the common sense conclusion would be that if systematic delivery costs three cents per quart in Toronto the sort of service distributors are putting on in Vancouver must cost a great deal more. However, all this should soon be as water past the mill wheel since as from an early date producers in the Vancouver area will have full control of their milk right from the daily mixing of the balanced rations for the Holsteins, etc., to the daily delivery of the bottled result on the consumer's doorstep at around four a.m.

Some Washington Comparisons

The theory is rather widely held in B.C. that gasoline prices across the line in Washington state are much lower than at home. Curiously, therefore, while B.C. has been investigating gas prices and trying to figure out how to cut them without touching the tax structure, Washington has been doing the same and with about the same result, that is to say, no result at all. In Washington the kick is that 15 cents plus six cents road tax, total 21 cents, is too much for a wine gallon of gasoline which may be bought at the

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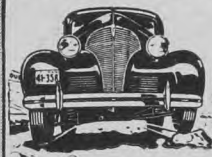
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THE COUNTRY GUIDE and NOR'-WEST FARMER

MARCH, 1939

CANADA'S RURAL MAGAZINE

All Eyes on Spain

THE Spanish war has entered its final phase. It would have been won by the insurgents in the first six months if it hadn't been for the Russians. It would have been won in the second six months by the loyalists if it hadn't been for the Italians and the Germans. But it has dragged on for 32 months. It has cost a million lives and 11 billion dollars of treasure. Spain's cities are in ruins, its agriculture disrupted and its economic life destroyed.

Now that Franco is finishing off the business, what will Italy and Germany get out of it? What will Mussolini get in return for the thousands of lives and millions of liras he has spent on the insurgent and winning side? Will Spain be added to the Rome-Berlin axis? Will



Germany have air bases just across the Pyrenees and Italy submarine bases on the Spanish coast so that France would have a third front to defend in a general war and both British and French communications on the Mediterranean would be further jeopardized?

Or will Franco demand Spain for the Spaniards? Will he proceed with the work of rehabilitating his ravaged country, restoring its agriculture and industry and developing its great national resources? If he wants to do that, help will come from Britain and France, not from Italy and Germany.

And so, while the civil war is in the mopping up stage another battle is in progress on the diplomatic front. Britain and France are courting Franco. They are trying to loosen him from the apron strings of Italy and Germany. The happiness of Spain and the future of the world will be more secure if they win. Perhaps they shouldn't have let Franco win, but they did. He is a rebel and a butcher, but we can't afford to be too squeamish these days.

Sir Reginald to the Fore

BRITAIN has a new minister of agriculture. They change them pretty often over there. They have had half a dozen of them since the depression set in. The most colorful was Walter Elliott, who took over in 1932. He is an outstanding biochemist, a sky's-the-limit protectionist and a platform speaker who, as minister of agriculture, could get himself quoted wherever English is printed. The Guide used to quote him. But he was replaced by W. S. Morrison, who seemed colorless by comparison. Now Morrison has been superseded by Sir Reginald Dorman-Smith.

Western Canada has heard of Dorman-Smith. He headed the British delegation to the Empire agricultural conference in Australia a year ago, and got his ideas across. On his way home he crossed Canada and spoke at several places. He is a protectionist-planner of the first order; and is back of the idea of Empire commodity councils. His first consideration is the British farmer; his next, the Empire farmer, and what is left of the British market he would

regulate in conference and arrangement with foreign countries. This and other dominions will likely hear considerable of and from Sir Reginald.

Troubled Years

IN his 17-year pontificate Pius XI saw troubled years and the troubles increased. He inherited the post-war legacy of Marxism and Fascism, of religious persecution and of wars and threats of wars. These troubles called forth an unusual number of encyclicals on a wide variety of subjects. He raised his voice time and again in opposition to Communism. He deplored the excesses of Fascism. Altered standards and social customs called for frequent pronouncements.

The most striking event of his reign was the signing of the Lateran treaty. The papacy lost its temporal power in 1870, when Italian unification took place. For centuries the city of Rome had been under papal rule. That year the Italian troops seized the city and Pius IX, then the Supreme Pontiff, retired within the Vatican in protest. For 59 years successive popes were "prisoners of the Vatican," outside of which they never set foot. Ten years ago the treaty was signed and the temporal power of the papacy was recognized by the creation of the tiny state of Vatican City.

The Sacred College of Cardinals begins sitting on March 1 to elect a successor. Five days were required to elect Pius XI. The record, more than two years, was set in the 13th century. Though the office is not by law confined to cardinals, none but a cardinal has been elected since 1378. For about four centuries the election has gone to Italians.

The Bren Gun War

THE Bren machine gun is a weapon of war. Even the contract for its construction precipitated hostilities in Canada. After Col. Drew opened fire with his article in Maclean's there was a lot of newspaper skirmishing. A royal commission didn't settle the quarrel and the



real battle took place in the House of Commons. For ten days the corridors of the chamber reverberated to the rattle of machine gun fire. The opposition advanced to the attack, confident in the offensive qualities of the weapon which Minister of Defence Mackenzie had placed in its hands. On the government side the members stood stoutly on the defensive.

When both sides had exhausted their ammunition they democratically put the matter to a vote. The amendment of H. H. Stevens, now reconciled to the Conservative party and sitting amicably beside Dr. Manion, was defeated 149 to 26. It asked that the contract be cancelled. The original motion that the whole matter be referred to the standing committee on public accounts was agreed to: yeas, 187; nays, nil.

Then a great calm settled over the

TIME MARCHES PAST



battlefield. It lasted until the trade agreement came up for discussion. As this is written the debate is going full blast, though the agreement has been in full force and effect for seven weeks.

Politics in the Near East

THE Ontario legislature is all set to go. The reason we haven't seen Premier Hepburn's name in the news lately is that he has been in Australia and New Zealand, regaining his health and absorbing information on public financing. Harry Nixon, sole politically surviving member of the Drury administration and now a good Liberal, has been acting-premier. Mr. Hepburn will be back on the job when the legislature opens and sitting across from him will be Col. George Drew, the brand new leader of the Ontario Conservatives who got an acclamation in East Simcoe. Drew is pledged to the transfer of necessary powers from the provinces to the Dominion in the interests of national unity.

Now that Ontario and Quebec are bracketed together this may be the place to say that Premier Duplessis is against Mayor Houde, of Montreal. Houde has proclaimed that Quebec is Fascist in spirit and that in case Britain and Italy were at war the French Canadians would favor Italy. Duplessis joined in the outburst against this declaration and deplored anything that would throw doubt on the loyalty of the French Canadian people. He counts Houde in with the Communists who try, he says, to divert attention from their pernicious work by pretending that Quebec is of Fascist tendency.

Quebec's Attitude on Defence

ONE thing can be said in favor of the debate on the speech from the throne. It gives political observers an opportunity to size up the sentiments of the members on any question. After two weeks of the debate one of the observers, Torchy Anderson, said that expressions of Quebec Liberals led to the conclusion:

1. That they are reconciled to the heavy defence expenditure provided this year.
2. That they insist that such provision is purely defensive.
3. Like Senator Dandurand, they insist that it pledges nothing to an ally.

4. No overseas war adventure without sanction of the Canadian people.

5. No European political refugees and no immigration until Canadians are looked after.

Another Tenth Province

A NEW low has been reached in secession talk. The head of a Canadian municipality has been telling reporters of a plan to secede from his province and form a new one. The municipality is a rather important one; it is none other than Montreal, the largest city in Canada. The man is Camillien Houde, fire eating demagogue who has been several times elected as the city's chief magistrate. He talks of seceding from Quebec and forming a new province, just when publisher McCullagh, of Toronto, is advocating the abolition of all provinces.

"If secession takes place before the next war, it will be a benefit to all," said



the garrulous mayor. "Montreal and Quebec are two mentalities. They don't think alike. The foolishness of this premier in Quebec won't go in Montreal. We put them in asylums there. When I talked of secession in my election (majority 20,000 for a two-year term) they applauded me to the echo."

First Shots

THE man who fired the first British shot on the Western front has just died. He was Ernest Edward Thomas, formerly a six-foot-three Dragoon. Latterly he had been holding down the peaceful job of doorman at a moving picture house in Brighton. He was 56.

On August 22, 1914, the Fourth
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THE controversy between Ontario and the West is peculiarly unedifying and grows more so daily. You are a so-and-so states a provincial premier and is countered by the rather dogmatic assertion that he in turn is another. Eastern financiers solemnly condemn western farmers and are in turn denounced as clammy blood-suckers. Ever since the first delegation of grain growers came to Ottawa back in 1910, the average western farmer has been regarded in certain eastern circles as a maverick who had too much leisure time, otherwise he would not have evolved radical and dangerous ideas. All of this could be dismissed as a thing of little consequence were it not for the fact that in recent years the average citizen of Ontario has come to regard prairie people as so many parasites, prodigal sons and wasters who are determined to live at the expense of their sane and sober eastern brethren.

This constitutes a situation dangerous to the peace and unity of Canada, and as such, requires ventilation in the hope that the ventilating may clear away certain fogs and misunderstandings which now obscure the issue. As the shafts from the East are almost entirely directed at western farmers, it might be well to examine certain of the criticisms levelled at western agriculture and the practitioners thereof.

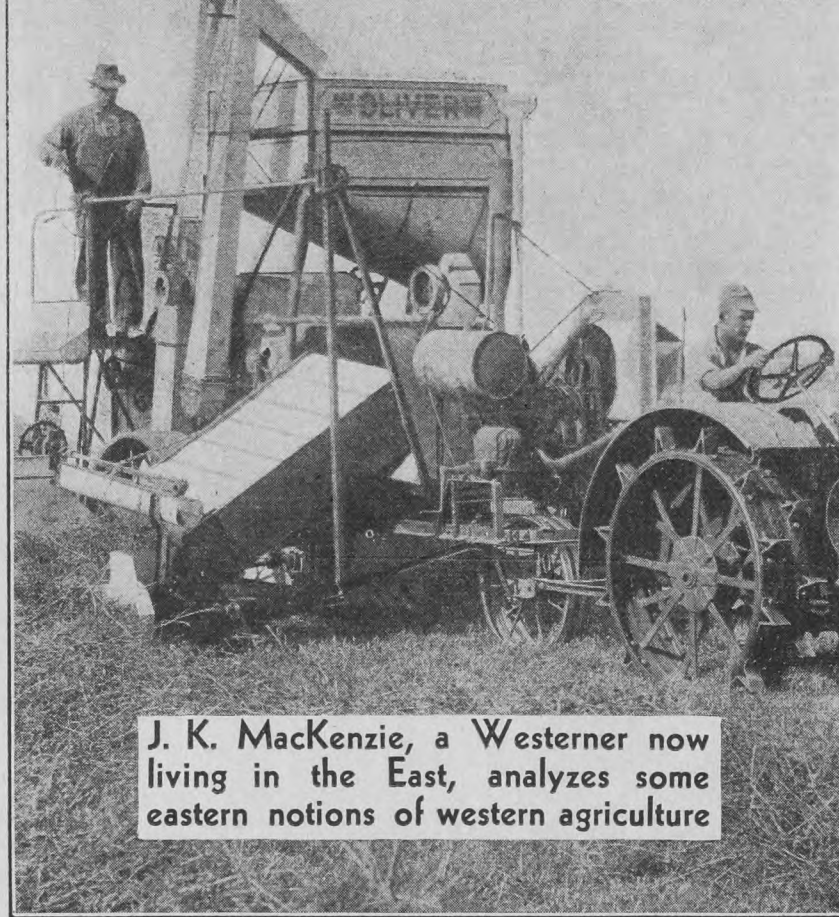
Time was when the West was regarded as a land of opportunity wherein surplus sons, daughters and dollars could have room in which to multiply to the considerable gain and glory of the producers of this surplus. Now the question is bluntly asked, why should people living in Shaunavon, Kipling, Melita and Seven Persons, expect to survive at the expense of their fellow Canadians resident in Bosanquet, Dereham, Mariposa and South Yarmouth? The question gains particular poignancy from the hitherto unadmitted circumstance that in recent years the residents of Bosanquet, Dereham, etc., haven't been doing so well either.

It is futile to enquire into the eastern dollars that went into the West and not only failed to return any interest, but were themselves lost. Neither is it particularly fruitful to enquire into the numbers of those who left Ontario in their lusty youth and who are now returning, to the considerable annoyance of those who stayed on the old farm. The fact remains that for 10 years past, the West has suffered from drought, rust, grasshoppers, high winds, soil drifting, low commodity prices and a host of allied evils, to the extent that many of the erstwhile hopeful and well-to-do are now hopeless and bankrupt.

THIS sad condition is commonly regarded in Ontario as the inevitable outcome of a persistence in wrongful courses. Had western people been content with a sane and orderly existence like those of Ontario, had they practiced crop rotations as they are practiced in Ontario, had they avoided wheat growing as the only economic virtue, had they done this and that in the fashion in which this and that have been done in Ontario for several generations, then would they have avoided the evils which now beset them.

Nobody attempts to deny that these evils have happened. Their results are all too evident in a reduced national income, in reduced railway earnings, in closed elevators, closed schools, bankrupt towns, abandoned villages and an increased population in the mental hospitals. That these consequences could have been avoided or even slightly ameliorated by an early adoption of the Ontario type of agriculture can be definitely denied. That this condition was

AN EXCHANGE OF COMPLIMENTS



J. K. MacKenzie, a Westerner now living in the East, analyzes some eastern notions of western agriculture

hastened and intensified by ill-considered attempts to foist the Ontario type of agriculture on a totally different set of soil and climatic conditions is now the considered opinion of most western agriculturists.

Let us examine the record. Prior to the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Ontario produced a considerable surplus of wheat. This surplus forced Maritime farmers into the production of bulky or perishable crops, such as hay and roots. The cheap transportation afforded by the railway enabled the low cost and higher quality wheat of Manitoba to displace Ontario wheat not only abroad, but also to a large extent in the home market. This condition evolved the Ontario system with its stress on crop rotations having a heavy dependence on forage and pasture crops. A soil diminishing in fertility, through the agencies of leaching and erosion might have forced this development eventually, but the opening of the West hurried it along. Nowadays it is assumed that this development was due to an early realization of the evils that follow in the train of grain growing, but the facts point to another conclusion.

The early settlement of the West was almost exclusively the work of men and women born and bred in Ontario. Much of the later development was the work of similar people. So many districts in the West are settled almost exclusively by folks from Huron, Grey and Bruce, that it is hard to realize that anybody lives in these counties now. Why then did not the western settlers practice the agricultural virtues acquired behind a hoe and between the stilts of a 10-inch plow back in Ontario?

The truth is that for many years a feeling of unease existed in the minds of the transplanted easterners concerning agriculture as practiced in the West. The first flood of settlement covered Manitoba and swept north and west into the Territories until it lapped against the shores of the open plain.

Much of the open plain was already leased to ranchers and was therefore unavailable for settlement. Furthermore no wood existed on the open plain, and wood was an essential of life in a land where the facilities for the transportation of fuel and building material were almost as scanty as were the means of purchase thereof on the part of the average settler. The presence of trees in the areas of early settlement indicated a higher rainfall than was the condition on the open plain, and for that good reason the partly treed areas were considered more suitable for settlement.

EVEN in the early eighties it was noted in Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan that the first crop on newly broken land was followed by others of steadily decreasing yield. This undoubtedly added to the fears of the Ontario-born, but their fears were dispelled in an unexpected fashion. The affairs of the Northwest Rebellion utilized the services of men and horses in parts of Saskatchewan to such an extent that no crop was seeded the following spring because there was no time available for plowing or seeding. Having little else to do, the homecoming heroes spent the summer in plowing the fields which otherwise would have been growing grain. The crops grown the following year on this summer plowing were as good as any ever grown on new breaking. Angus MacKay, then the superintendent of the Indian Head Experimental Farm, worked out the summerfallow rotation to the enduring repute of the experimental farms system; and grain growing became a feasible proposition across the open plain.

This, in the opinion of many eastern critics, constitutes the major crime committed in the West; although at the time the crime was committed very few voices were heard to cry out against it. On the contrary many eastern interests made every possible effort to cash in on the alleged crime. Certain of them did

cash in to an extent that might be surprising to those who gave life as well as money to the development of the West, and who are now berated as wasters and get-rich-quick exploiters who missed the boat. In any case the land was settled at a rapidly increasing rate, railways were built, towns were established, river-crossings became cities, bullwackers became men of wealth, Ontario school teachers and small town lawyers became national figures, the village lout went out on a "Harvest Special," fled on a homestead and returned in the space of three years wearing four-buckle overshoes and a coonskin coat; and wheat was the most important thing in all of Canada.

Notwithstanding this rapid expansion of grain growing and the ready willingness of people in all sections of Canada to share in the resultant prosperity, there were voices of men crying in the wilderness. Agricultural colleges and experimental farms were established in all three of the prairie provinces. The staffs of these institutions were almost entirely graduates of the Ontario Agricultural College, wherefore it was natural that they should entertain a high opinion of the Ontario system of agriculture. From the very establishment of these colleges and farms it was fairly evident that their principal mission was to duplicate Ontario agriculture on the prairie.

THE initial attempt was made in Manitoba, and Manitoba responded in the dutiful fashion that might have been expected of Ontario's first-born. Wheat growing fell off; crop rotations, including hay and pasture, were introduced; pure-bred livestock was purchased by governmental and private enterprise alike, to the considerable financial improvement of the Ontario producers of pure-bred livestock; and in the late twenties a prominent agriculturist was able to boast that the acreage of Manitoba's wheat crop was exceeded by that of other and presumably more-like-Ontario crops.

The ideal was preached with vigorous and sustained effort in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Northern Alberta and the northern and eastern parts of Saskatchewan are like Manitoba in that these areas are partly treed. This indicates a rainfall which, while not as copious as that of Old Ontario, is heavier than that of the open plain. For that reason some success was obtained by the hot gospellers of a balanced agriculture in the north and east of the prairie.

On the open plain, where the need was presumably greatest, very little heed was given to the preachments. Rotations of wheat-wheat-summerfallow and even wheat-summerfallow were the rule. Grain elevator was erected beside elevator, railway branch paralleled main line, lipping moppets boasted the number of elevators in their home town, the nomenclature of grain grades and the details of the Grain Market News were more familiar to school boys than were the exploits of Wolfe and Brock, depths of plowing and the rival merits of separator versus combine displaced political and religious dispute—in truth wheat and its methods of economical production occupied most of the waking hours of the dwellers of the open plains.

In the face of this condition the preaching of the Ontario kind of agriculture went on with increasing intensity. The experimental farms evolved several rotations, including a seven-year plan which contained only two wheat crops in the seven years; the others being corn, hay, pasture and

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Doc Wade's NIGHT CALL

DOC WADE, veterinarian, was about to retire and call it a day when the knock came at his back door.

"I have a sick dog I'd like you to look at—you're Doc Wade, aren't you?" asked the caller.

"Uh-huh. Dog very sick?" queried Doc. "Yes. He's wringing wet with sweat and shaking all over," the man explained slowly.

"That so? Must be poisoned," said Doc, noticing that his caller remained near the outer circle of the light spilling through the open doorway, frowning at the ground.

"Where is the dog?"

"We're camped for the night up along the river a ways. He's so sick that I was afraid to move him."

"Be with you in a minute," said Doc, turning back indoors.

Of recent years Doc Wade had lost heart for these night trips. There was a time when he hadn't minded distance, time or weather. But now—well, he was not as young as he had been.

"Gotta go look at a dog, Mary," he called to his life-partner, on the way to the door.

He found the owner of the dog out on the lawn. A northeast wind, which had risen at noon and gave a promise of much-needed rain, whispered about the corner of the house. The sky had become heavily overcast since night fall. There was not a star in sight. Rain was not far away.

"I ran out of gas on the edge of town—have you a car?" the man asked, in a level tone.

Doc cleared his throat and changed the position of the pipe in his mouth.

"I thought maybe we could save time that way. I am anxious to get back—I raised him from a pup, and . . ."

"I got an old light-delivery that still runs," said Doc.

A white object loomed out of the darkened truck-box, as Doc entered the garage. He remembered the sack of flour he had brought home earlier in the day, which he had neglected to remove. He moved it forward and wedged his bag in between it and the wall.

He backed the truck out, and called: "Mind closing the doors?"

Doc saw that the man before the headlights was of average height and rather stout—about his own build and maybe ten or fifteen years younger—and roughly dressed, as one who gives little thought to the matter of dress.

"Have to get gas," Doc muttered, as the other was getting in.

Jim White, the village garageman, and Jim liked people to know—the village constable, came hobbling out to the pump, complaining about old men who wandered about in the middle of the night. To strangers, no doubt, Jim White was the quarrelsome old soul that he sounded, a role that he loved to play. But the villagers, including Doc, knew him to be quite harmless and rather enjoyed his constant grumbling.

"**S**AVE yours and fill us up with something that will burn," Doc called, smiling at the man beside him.

"Many d' want?" growled Jim.

"About five."

"Bout! Don't yuh know?"

"Make it five," Doc amended getting out. His passenger remained seated.

It was usually with mild interest that people learned of Doc's partnership with Jim White. A veterinary surgeon in the garage business didn't seem natural. At least, quite unusual.

Doc got out his tobacco and knife and began whittling methodically, leaning against the truck. People often laughed at him about his plug tobacco, but he

**In which he treats a dog
with considerable skill**

By HECTOR McMILLAN

ILLUSTRATED BY EDWIN McNALLY

still held to it. As he would often explain, "It is a good pastime, and whittlin' helps a man to think. The tobacco was tough—had been tough all day—another sign of rain, he mused, philosophically. When he had enough of the coarse flakes for a smoke, he laid the knife down in the back of the truck, before filling his pipe. Then he fumbled about in the truck-box, for a second or so, to locate the mislaid knife. Jim was replacing the hose by the time he had restored tobacco and knife to his hip-pocket.

"How much do you want, Jim?" he asked.

"What d' yuh think?" Jim growled. "Guess I'll have to write a check," said Doc.

Jim regarded him with a long, sober look. "Yeah?"

But Doc was busy writing out the check with the book braced on the rear fender.

"What d' yuh make of that?" Jim demanded of the man in the car. "I've had three customers all evenin', an' just when I'm thinkin' of closin' up, along he comes buyin' gas with one of his prosperity bonds!"

"Hope that's okay," Doc muttered, handing Jim the check.

"Which way?" he asked his passenger, stepping on the starter-button.

"North."

Old Jim watched them drive away. A gust of wind caused him to shiver.

"Goin' t' rain," he muttered to himself. "Him startin' out in that ol' trap, at this time of night, an' his own 'coop' standin' in the garage, here."

Still muttering to himself when he reached the garage he thought of the check Doc had given him. He unfolded the slip of paper.

ON the outskirts of town Doc's passenger came suddenly to life, with a large, black automatic in his hand, while the plaintive voice had given place to one that was hard and commanding.

"Pull up!" he ordered.

Doc obeyed.

"Now lis'en ol' boy, I've no dog, but I've a pal who is badly wounded and I was told that you are the nearest thing to a saw-bones within twenty miles. And, you're drivin' too slow for me—so over on this side," he barked, switching off the lights, getting out, and keeping Doc

covered with the gun and a flashlight while he slipped around the front of the car to its left side.

"Got a han'erchief?" he snapped, getting in behind the wheel.

Doc produced a big, blue polka-dot handkerchief, which his captor quickly tied over his eyes.

"I suppose you have been long enough around these sticks to find your way home, but it will be better if you have to stop and figure things out. And get this . . . I'll be drivin' with my right hand, with my left in my lap, holdin' the gat on your middle, so don't be gettin' notions," he warned.

In all his thirty-five years of practicing his profession this was the first time Doc Wade had ever been blindfolded, called upon to serve in the capacity of an M.D., or taken for a ride at the point of a gun. And right now, the thought of that gun pointed at his stomach, was anything but comforting. Guns have been the means of many accidental deaths. They just "went off" for no good reason at all, and when a fellow's attention is divided between driving a car and covering a man with a loaded side-arm, some emergency might arise—as emergencies have a habit of doing, when least expected—and in that moment of confusion, of contraction of muscles, he might be plunged into eternity.

FOR all he had been startled at the suddenness of the change that had come over his passenger, he was not entirely taken unawares. For the past two days the radio had been announcing a description of the two Stony Mountain fugitives. The radio news announcer had described one as stout, dark, of average height; a large, florid face—a prominent gold filling in his upper front teeth. The other was tall, fair and young—thought to be wounded . . . as Doc recalled it now. That he should be called upon to assist them in their mad flight

was, he supposed, just one of those strange tricks Fate is apt to play at times.

Just what was to happen next, provided the truck didn't fly apart under the strain of its present mad rate of speed and kill them both, was an unpleasant uncertainty.

They had crossed a bridge. They were travelling west then, instead of north. Well, he had travelled these roads too often, in all kinds of weather, not to recognize the Ridge Creek bridge when he came to it. A lot of water had gone under that bridge since the first time he had crossed it; and the same might be said of a number of other bridges within a radius of fifty miles. He had been a long time in the "sticks" it was true, and he had often suffered a great deal of discomfort in the course of carrying out his duties, but always, there had been the comforting thought that Mary would be waiting for him at the end of the journey.

Now, as the car rattled on, he was not so certain that he should ever see Mary again. If he did—well, it would be something to remember and to talk about. If he didn't then faithful Mary was in for a fearful shock, while the villagers would have their solemn moments, telling one another about the dramatic end of one Doc Wade.

HE felt the truck slowing up, before taking a left turn off the road. "Up by the old dam," he mused. Just about where the creek emptied into the White Sand River. Doc knew the spot well. He and his friends had spent many an enjoyable hour fishing and bathing up around the old dam. There was lots of wild growth on either side of the river—an ideal hideout spot.

At a slower rate of speed now, the truck chugged along for a couple of miles, over a winding road. As they entered the woods the motor's exhaust

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Jim was replacing the hose by the time Doc had restored tobacco and knife to his pocket.



HOMELESS MEN

The tragic figure of the unemployed transient is a living reproach. Let's do something about it or admit social bankruptcy. Some suggestions for a start

By CHARLOTTE WHITTON

"ANOTHER man at the door," "the man from the labor office," "two tramps back of the stable" — how familiar these phrases have become in the average Canadian home in the last few years!

Who are these men? Where do they come from? Why can't they get out and get jobs, or why doesn't someone get jobs for them?

These men are mothers' sons, most of them differing in little or no way, except their luck, from your son or mine, your brother or mine. They are most of them "overflows" from crowded urban or rural areas or from slums or depressed rural districts. On the whole, they represent the most vigorous and independent of mind, the most adventurous spirits in the areas from which they come, for they are the ones who have "struck out." They may have struck out for a job, for a lark, or just to see the country, but they struck out, and to that degree have initiative, and restlessness, the stuff of which, properly directed, ambition and enterprise are made.

There are others, too, and many of them just "leadswingers," "bums" and "troublemakers," but they may not have been always so. They may be bitter, resentful jungle dwellers and

hoboes now, but something, or some set or train of things started them on their way, that is, all but the few who are born wanderers on the face of the earth. The Middle Ages called them pilgrims, we call them tramps and hitchhikers.

And then there are "burned out" men, old or prematurely aged most of them, and they are simply resting where they have stopped in the city mission, cheap lodging, or hostel. They have come to journey's end and are not going to wander or worry much again.

These are some of the types in our tide of wandering men; homeless and transients we call them, and homeless wandering wayfarers many of them are. But many others are really not homeless; they are men away from their own homes or places of residence. The home they still claim, may true, be one where little more than shelter would await them, but in the place where that home is this wandering man may have a legal claim of residence and so for relief, hospitalization and other needs, if he is broke.

THESE men have a twofold problem, most of them—they are either homeless or away from home, and they lack work. Outside of the habitual tramps, the burned out men and chronic vagrants, most of these men want work and will go to the ends of this land in search of it. When you find men in the

mining country, and it 30 below zero, or riding the rods through the sparsely settled and inhospitable lumbering areas, or beating their way to Halifax or Saint John as the winter ports open, those men are not running away from the places in which jobs may be found. They are even beating the law in getting to that chance of work, just as quickly as they can.

Some of them are troublemakers, "reds" and "bruisers." Of course they are. Again, some of them are just "cussed," born that way, it happens in every clan, but a whole lot more have been driven that way, driven that way as they have beaten their way from east to west, west to north, north to further west, and back again, hitching on to freights, dodging cops, getting two meals and a bed in this or that hang-out, or often the police station, and being told to "move on." They have moved on to some work on the seeding here, on the haying there, in the lumber yards or loading in this or that camp, weeding or harvesting a few days, the open road or the freight again, perhaps the relief camp, or a road job, perhaps a real job for a while, and then the cheap joint, the mission, the hostel, the dining-hall again. There aren't very many of them red or wild; if there were, peace, order and good government would have been words of pious memory in this land, long ago.

No, on the whole, they are remarkably law-abiding and co-operative, they know times are hard in Canada, especially in the West, and have played the game well with those whom they found "shooting straight" with them.

Knowing this, the provincial authorities in the western provinces, and the municipal authorities in the larger centres of concentration of the East, have sought to make minimum provision for them, to provide sleeping accommodation in hostels, or by tickets to cheap lodging houses, and by the issuance of meal tickets, or the operation of dining-halls. A man with legal residence claims could stay the winter through in these centres, a non-resident be given temporary care. From time to time various projects have been undertaken as relief works, and the men given temporary employment. In recent years, winter accommodation has been provided in the western provinces by farm placement. And so from year to year, we have marked time in a problem that is an enduring one, and young men have grown to middle life, and vigorous men this side of middle age, passed over that line—uncertain, insecure, living a hand-to-mouth existence, without much hope of self-support, of marriage, of a home, of all those things that we picture as the normal life of the young Canadian upon whom the future of this land depends.

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Hands able and willing but idle. Scenes taken at Winnipeg employment office. Could be duplicated any day in any large Canadian city.

IN December the Bracken wheat clinic was held in Winnipeg. Doctors with more degrees than a thermometer, told what was wrong with the patient. Later a committee was named to suggest remedial treatment. Then things quietened down on the western wheat front.

Sudden-like, wheat burst out all over the front pages like the measles. It became hotter news than at any time since the early days of the depression when automobiles first started to wear horses. Not that there was no balm in Gilead or in the drug store. The trouble was an overplus of tonics and febrifuges.

The committee of 18, appointed as a result of the Bracken wheat conference, met in Saskatoon on February 13. Of it this can be said, as can be said of the Winnipeg conference, that it is dealing with a purely federal matter. On the other hand it represents that section of the population of this Dominion most vitally affected. For the first time in many years the West speaks with no divided voice through this conference. The U.G.G., the Pools, the farmers' provincial associations, the grain trade, chambers of commerce and the three provincial governments are all represented upon it.

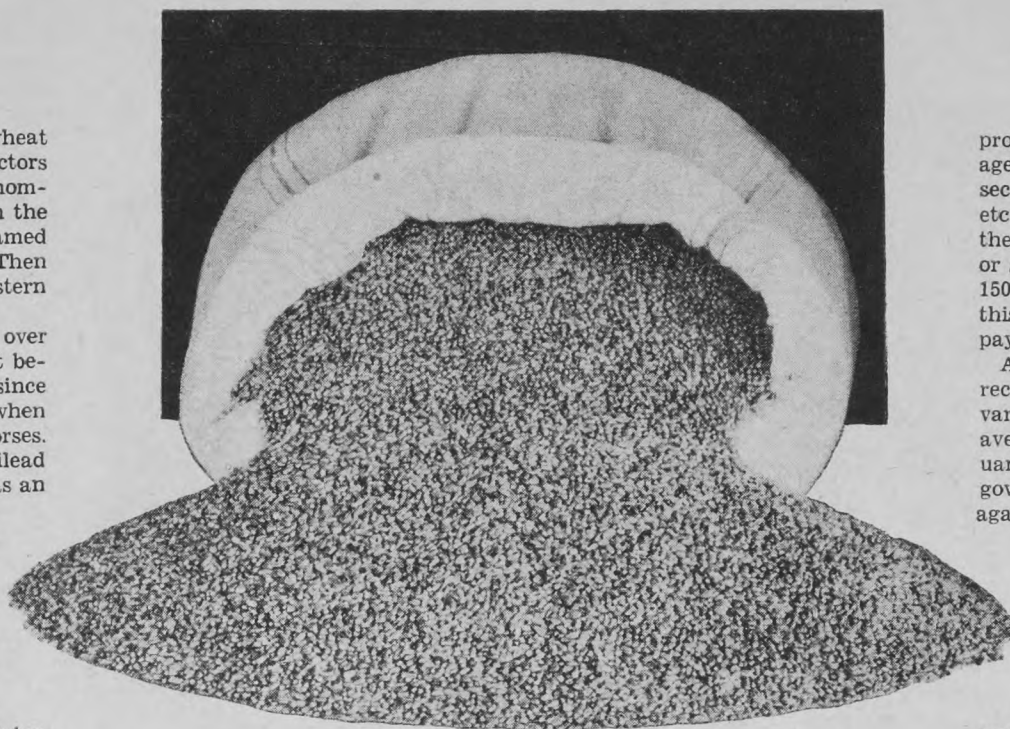
The committee came out unequivocally for two continuations. It asked for the continuation of the wheat board, and for the continuation of the guaranteed price. It wants the board for at least another year, and it wants the guaranteed price to be at least 80 cents on the well known basis.

The wheat industry, said the committee, requires special consideration by reason of its dominating position in the economy of Canada. But it also asserted that two additional problems exist. One is the problem of those farmers who grow coarse grains for sale. The other is the problem of those farmers who, by drought or other visitation, suffer total or partial crop failure. It therefore recommended that the federal government should consider these two groups in addition to guaranteeing the minimum price for wheat through the wheat board. It further stated that it was prepared to assist the government in the formulation of plans, temporary or long term, to assist the farmers.

ALONG about the same time Minister of Agriculture Gardiner made some significant statements in the House of Commons. He estimated that the guarantee is going to cost the treasury \$48,000,000 this year. Saskatchewan's share will be \$18,000,000; Alberta's, \$22,800,000 and Manitoba's, \$7,200,000. The government wants to keep as many families on the farm as possible. In its estimation five farmers with five families on five sections is a better set-up than one farmer with one family, a squadron of tractors and a platoon of hired men on five sections.

The government's plan may be concrete and specific, but the information that has leaked through so far is somewhat nebulous. So far the best description is by Chester Bloom, press gallery correspondent of the Winnipeg Free Press. Mr. Bloom was for 20 years connected with Alberta newspapers, and like many of us he knew the Last Great West when it was banking on a bigger and better future than the present has turned out to be.

According to the plan as at first outlined, he said, federal bonusing would apply only in fixed areas where general crop losses are so great that the provincial governments cannot carry the load. Next, the bonus would be on a sliding scale so that no farmer with more than a section of land would bene-



Farmers are now getting their seed ready for the 1939 increase.

THREE WHEAT PLANS

The Committee of 18, the Federal Government, and some private individuals, have different views on what should be done

By R. D. COLQUETTE

fit more largely than his small farming neighbor. Lastly, the bonusing on an acreage basis in big crop loss districts would apply to coarse grains as well as to wheat. The plan therefore became a minimum insurance guarantee in emergency crop loss districts. It would not apply to scattered individuals with crop losses. They would have to look to the provinces for aid.

In his speech Mr. Gardiner intimated that as far as possible the recommendations of the Turgeon Commission would be followed. They were that the government stay out of the wheat business and the grain be marketed by means of the futures market system; that the Grain Exchange should be placed under proper supervision and that encouragement be given to the creation of co-operative marketing associations.

There were widespread expressions of disapproval when these announcements came through. A week later further details of the government plan were secured and they served to indicate that its scope had been considerably widened. Here it is according to Mr. Bloom:

First, guarantee of production cost of wheat to all co-operative and marketing associations and pools, whether producers, elevators or grain trade, at a statutory price to be fixed at about 63 cents a bushel.

Second, an acreage bonusing plan to apply to all wheat growers which will provide about \$210 to \$220 to each half-section farmer, this amount graduated off to not more than about \$300 maximum to a limit of one section land operators.

Third, a flat payment not to exceed \$2.00 per acre, or about \$300 per quarter-section, with a limit of about half a section, in fixed crop loss areas where production averages less than five bushels per acre.

Take a year when the average price of wheat between August and January is 63 cents. The government would choose a predetermined level, say 70 cents a bushel. For every cent that the average market price in this period, 63 cents in this illustration, fell below the hypothetical level of 70 cents, the government would pay grain growers probably 20 cents an acre bonus on a

proportion, probably one-half the acreage of an operator farming a half-section. Deducting land for buildings, etc., in the illustration cited would make the difference between 63 and 70 cents, or seven times 20 cents an acre, on say 150 acres of seeded land. The farmer in this illustration would receive a bonus payment of \$210.

All grain growers everywhere would receive such a bonus. The amount would vary, obviously, with the relation of the average price between August and January to the fixed level determined by the government. It would be national aid against depressed world prices for wheat.

The bonus would be graduated off as the acreage increased. The farmer with a full section would receive not more than \$300 and a section would be the limit.

In the case of crop loss districts, however, a flat system would be provided for. The flat payment

would not be based on the farmer's out-of-pocket costs of farming the land on which he lost the crop. The distress payment of \$2.00 per acre in districts averaging less than five bushels per acre: this speaks for itself—it is a combined government provided crop insurance-relief scheme.

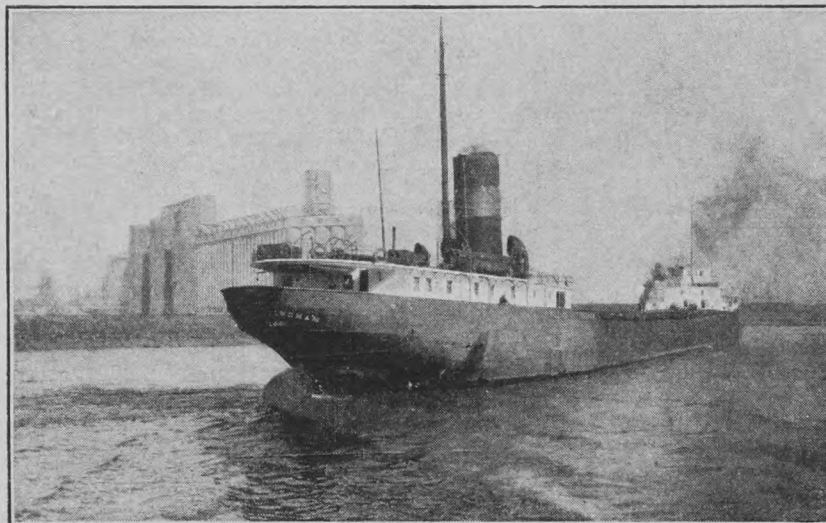
STILL another plan which has been incubated. It is called the acreage subsidy plan. Its basic principle is that every grower of fine and coarse grains shall be assured of his out-of-pocket costs, such as seed, taxes and threshing, plus an allowance for labor sufficient to keep him off relief.

Should the government adopt this plan it would underwrite grain crops by guaranteeing to the grower a minimum return per seeded acre. Should the value of his crop fall short of this amount per acre the government would dip into the taxpayer's jeans and make up the balance in cash. Here are some tentative figures:

Estimate out-of-pocket costs for seed, taxes and threshing at \$2.50 an acre. Conjecture that the guaranteed return per acre would be placed at \$6.00. That would allow for an allowance of \$3.50 an acre under the heading of labor. One-third of the land would be required to be summerfallowed each year. Administration would be through central and municipal offices. Like the government plan it would call for a reckoning at the end of the year, when unsold grain would be appraised at the reigning level. Field inspectors are mentioned, and properly so, for the plan would take some policing.

And there you have three of the proposals in brief outline. Each starts a train of thought and it is the reader's privilege to follow each such train through till he comes to the caboose.

Back of it all is the eternal quadrangle, the farmer, the mortgage, the weather and the market. What the farmer wants is relief from relief. It can only come when his feet are wet and his markets open. More rain and bigger demand are the sovereign specifics that will cure the ailment, but it is easier to write the prescription than to get it filled. Governments can't do anything about the weather. The only governments that can do much about the market are in Germany, France and Italy and they are not lying awake nights worrying about Canadian wheat growers. Something must be done to tide the patient over the crisis. This year a blood transfusion, in the shape of \$48,000,000, is keeping him alive. What treatment to give him in the next and succeeding years is now the question, and there is considerable disagreement among the consulting physicians. •



Next fall, no matter what the wheat plan, the grain boats will be plying the lakes as usual.

A tale of the enmity of two men. One had lost the woman he loved. The other held a boy's loyalty. The end is told here by a man who knows the West

MAJOR WASHINGTON PEARCY said severely to the slim torsos around the camp fire; "I don't want any Broken Jug hands trying to shoot up a trail town. Sycamore goes in on business. The rest of you sit tight."

Sycamore Smith sat in his saddle, long body at ease. A strengthening wave of light reached out to a grave face and the silent and knowing crew saw his eyes strike the sorrel Con Lash across the circle, whose return glance was intent and ironic.

"Business," was Lash's suggestive drawl, "takes you into all these towns we pass."

"You keep out of them, I notice," said Sycamore evenly, and wheeled into the prairie, travelling beneath the moon's diffused glow. This was summer, but the soft wind running down from the wild and empty north had a chill touch. Ahead of him the scattered lights of another trail town broke the flat desert line, the feeble mark of man faintly scratched across a lonely horizon. Passing into a street which was nothing but a pale sheet of dust separating frame buildings thrown up hurriedly, he tethered his pony in front of a saloon.

He had gone through this ceremony at each of the towns dotting the Chisholm trail from Texas; and his procedure now was the same as it had been. He found the marshal loitering in the mouth of a stable, and he put his questions gently:

"A party came up the trail last year—six men and one woman. Did they reach here?"

The marshal turned, his face smooth and infinitely watchful; in his eyes lay a faint frostiness.

"A girl," agreed the marshal, "riding a democrat buggy. The rest on horses."

"The girl's name was Allyn Lord."

"They went on north. The girl looked like a thoroughbred, but she didn't appear happy. Some of the men I marked for trouble." Water made melody in a near-by trough; a single rider beat by, lifting the heavy dust. The marshal's silence held a pondering thought. He said finally: "Trouble came to them, too. When you reach the next town, which is beyond the Niobrara, see Marshal Battenburg."

"There was a young lad in that party, too," Sycamore Smith added. "He'd look like me. He'd be my brother."

The marshal said in a slower voice: "Your brother never came back down the trail. Neither did the girl. Battenburg knows why."

"I'm obliged," murmured Sycamore and went back to his pony. Turning from the town he rode straight at the little red patch that was Broken Jug's fire, his eyes narrowed against it. "God help Con Lash or me," he murmured, and his jaw stiffened and he stared at the heavens with a hard fury ripping through him. Yet when he entered the camp circle his cheeks were noncommittal and Con Lash's appraising glance found nothing.

"No luck on your business?" queried Lash, tone sardonic.

"Fair."

Lash's eyes were brilliant streaks. "May be different at the next town."

"May be," agreed Sycamore. He put his horse on the picket line and joined the circle, sinking silently. Out of the farther dark came the soft chant of a man riding the herd's edges; a bit of

wind strengthened the fire. All the hands sat speechless save Con Lash, who went on with an interrupted story:

"So Sam Bass rode into Round Rock. But there was a 'scoundrel' in his gang that betrayed him to a posse. Remember, kid, nothin' is as low as a squealer. The posse shot Sam Bass to doll ribbons. He was an outlaw, but he was white and he passed out game."

Sycamore Smith bent forward to ignite a sage stem for his cigarette and caught Major Percy's cautioning eyes on him. He lighted his smoke, looked at young Willy Morgan. Willy's gawky cheeks were turned to Con Lash, full of interest. He was not yet sixteen and this sort of yarn got his attention completely. Sycamore's lip corners turned down. Con Lash had been feeding these outlaw tales to the kid over nine hundred miles of slow travel, planting in the idea of a free and easy life, building up the courage and the gallantry of men like Sam Bass. Each Broken Jug rider knew what was going on, but it was range custom to mind one's own business.

Sycamore said, casually: "So an ordinary thief built too wide a loop and got snarled in it."

The kid's face came round to him



Sycamore Smith.

resentfully. Con Lash's thin stare burned on Sycamore Smith. "Why was he just ordinary, Friend Smith? He never stole off the small man. He only stole off the rich. And he died game."

"Chicken thief, sneak thief, cow thief—all the same," said Sycamore. "And he died out in the brush miserably, full of holes, like all thieves die. As for

bein' game, even a skunk is game when cornered."

Young Willy Morgan turned to Con Lash, mutely begging the man to defend the greatness of Sam Bass. Con Lash merely shrugged his shoulders and faded against his blankets. There was no more talk. The ease of the night was gone and Sycamore received Major Percy's unspoken warning as he settled down. The fire ebbed, and the wind bore a stronger call from the north; Broken Jug slept the quick, light sleep of the range. At three o'clock the night horse wrangler awakened the cook and presently two thousand cattle wound away under thinning mists of another day.

THOSE brown bodies of the cattle made an undulating column across flat and coulee, through water and thin cottonwood brakes, going on at a shuffling pace that dropped the leagues behind, answering to the pull of the north as would a compass needle. Dust rose from the dry earth like smoke, burying the drag riders. Sycamore came out of that yellow pall at an easy lope and drew abreast of Major Percy, who paced on in the attitude of benevolent prayer.

"Sycamore," said Percy, "I been watchin' the air storm up between you and Lash. He drags a fast gun. Don't be reckless."

"Why did you bring him?" grunted Sycamore, glance passing forward. Young Willy Morgan had drifted back from a flank position to travel beside Con Lash.

"A good man with beef," observed Percy. "A good man to ride the river with, whatever else he may be."

"You see what he's doin'?" challenged Sycamore, dourly. "At the end of the trail Con Lash will drift like a wolf. It's outlaw country yonder. He'll take the kid. He's feeding the kid all those stories for a purpose. He'll swing the kid, make a thief out of him."

"Willy's old enough to know left from right. Don't interfere."

"Willy Morgan is a boy," argued Sycamore, "and he loves bright colors. Some day he'll know better, but now he's soft clay to be shaped by a clever man's hands. Con Lash wants a partner he can make do his dirty chores."

"I realize you hate the man," said Percy.

Sycamore's long glance flared. "He has smiled people to ruin before."

These easy-moving men of the prairie had a rule of living so simple as to be

RIDE THE RIVER



Willy Morgan was a sound lad, but he was young and Con Lash was his hero.

by
ERNEST HAYCOX

ILLUSTRATED BY
MAX ELBRIDGE

terribly inflexible. Percy knew that, so he only said:

"Feel the change of weather. We'll have rain by tomorrow."

FED and resting, the crew sat about the flame. This was the time when the memories of these men went backward to private histories seldom mentioned and to mistakes that would never die. Sycamore Smith studied Willy Morgan, now sitting at Con Lash's elbow. All the youngster's mannerisms were copied from Con Lash. He rolled his smoke in Lash's stiff-fingered manner, his grin broke ironically at the lip corners, he rode with his free arm hanging straight down. He was a sound lad, but he was young and Lash was his hero. When this drive was over Con Lash would lead him off to the wild bunch. Con Lash had done this before.

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ABOUT 25 years ago, Wm. Pearce, a Calgarian and an old time land surveyor, conceived a brilliant scheme for irrigating an immense tract of the driest land in western Canada. The boldness and sweep of Pearce's imagination reached beyond objectives which had satisfied the engineers who went before him. He planned to tap the cold and forbidding North Saskatchewan where it emerged from its evergreen forest, and by an ingenious use of natural watercourses to irrigate 1,700,000 acres, the farthest of them 350 miles away.

The details of Pearce's scheme were as sound from an engineering viewpoint as they were daring. He planned to pour a torrent of 6,300 second feet of water from the North Saskatchewan through a 28-mile canal into the smaller Clearwater. From the swollen Clearwater he expected to get 7,500 cubic second feet which he could carry over the divide into the Raven River, tributary of the Red Deer. A \$4,000,000 dam on the Red Deer was to provide him 9,800 cubic feet per second, which was to supply the wherewithal to transform an area six times as large as all Canada's irrigated acreage of his day.

From the Red Deer dam, Pearce proposed a canal which would carry his flood waters into Buffalo Lake or Sullivan Lake. The first detailed survey settled the question in favor of Sullivan Lake. This great natural reservoir can be made to hold enough water over winter to cover the whole project one foot deep, even if all the rivers suddenly went dry, an unimaginable contingency as long as snow falls on the eastern slopes of the Rockies.

Pearce's scheme for distributing water from the Sullivan Lake reservoir were just as ingenious as his plan for harnessing the three rivers together. Less than 20 miles from the western edge of the lake is the source of Sounding Creek, a spring drainage channel which follows a meandering course to Sounding Lake, an oversized prairie slough within 20 miles of the Saskatchewan border. From here spring freshets are carried north eastward by Eyehill Creek to Lake Manitou. Along this natural channel, Pearce, and the Dominion government surveyors who elaborated his scheme, planned to conduct their life-giving water. A dam on the Eyehill near Macklin was to spill it over into a canal leading to Tramping Lake, that curious scar on the face of the prairie which looks from the air like a twisted stick 30 miles long lying north and south. From here the treasured water collected within the sight of the eternal snows can be led by a short canal to the fertile Rosetown plains and beyond to the very outskirts of Saskatoon.

THE scope of the thing was breath-taking. Earth dams 50 feet high restraining mountain torrents, and rivers made to run backward, outrage the minds of laymen. Old timers wise in the ways of irrigation said it was too good to be true. There must be a catch in it somewhere. Pearce camped on the government of the day and eventually got an appropriation through for a survey. It took three years to do the job, and the department engineers who did the work are among its sincerest advocates today.

But in the last of those three years costs began to take definite form. The engineers said the whole thing

THE PEARCE IRRIGATION PROJECT

By PETER MACDONALD

Was Wm. Pearce's conception of an irrigation project stretching from Red Deer to Saskatoon a pipe dream or is some adaptation of it worth immediate development?

couldn't be done for less than \$105,000,000. That means \$74 an acre spread over the whole area to be irrigated!

Now Albertans had been trying to farm irrigated lands with an overhead of \$50 an acre tacked on to them and they couldn't make ends meet. Besides it began to rain in 1923. The West commenced to enjoy a cycle of wet years when it was possible to grow grain crops without irrigation water, even on the Goose Lake line. And so Pearce's brilliant conception was stowed away in dusty filing cabinets to await another day.

The depression marks a sort of epoch in Canadian history. A lot of things which were previously thought impossible were, all of a sudden, discovered to be quite practical. People dragged out the old Pearce scheme to see if it came in this category.

An eastern contractor whose name is indelibly associated with Beauharnois, started a powder train when he declared that modern power costs for earth work were so much less than the 24 cents per yard allowed in the 1923 estimates that the total cost of the Pearce project could be cut in half.

Those energetic taxpayers who are forever planning useful work for the unemployed—at relief rates, immediately demanded that those economic unfortunates be marshalled into construction crews and moved on location.

While this renewed demand for the extension of irrigation was gaining headway, farmers on established projects were doing everything in their power

to prove that with current low prices for grain and livestock agriculture couldn't stand the overhead. The reaction from the advocates of the Pearce scheme was that the federal government—the only one with the cash—should build the project and hand it over gratis as a going concern. There was the frankest acknowledgment that they couldn't and shouldn't be asked to repay the capital costs.

THE area to be benefited suffered tragically throughout the long drought. In their despair, its farmers declared that the completion of the project was imperative if that countryside was to be saved from wholesale abandonment. With their flight, the country at large would lose its investment in railways and other public utilities. The Pearce scheme took on the complexion of a large scale salvage operation.

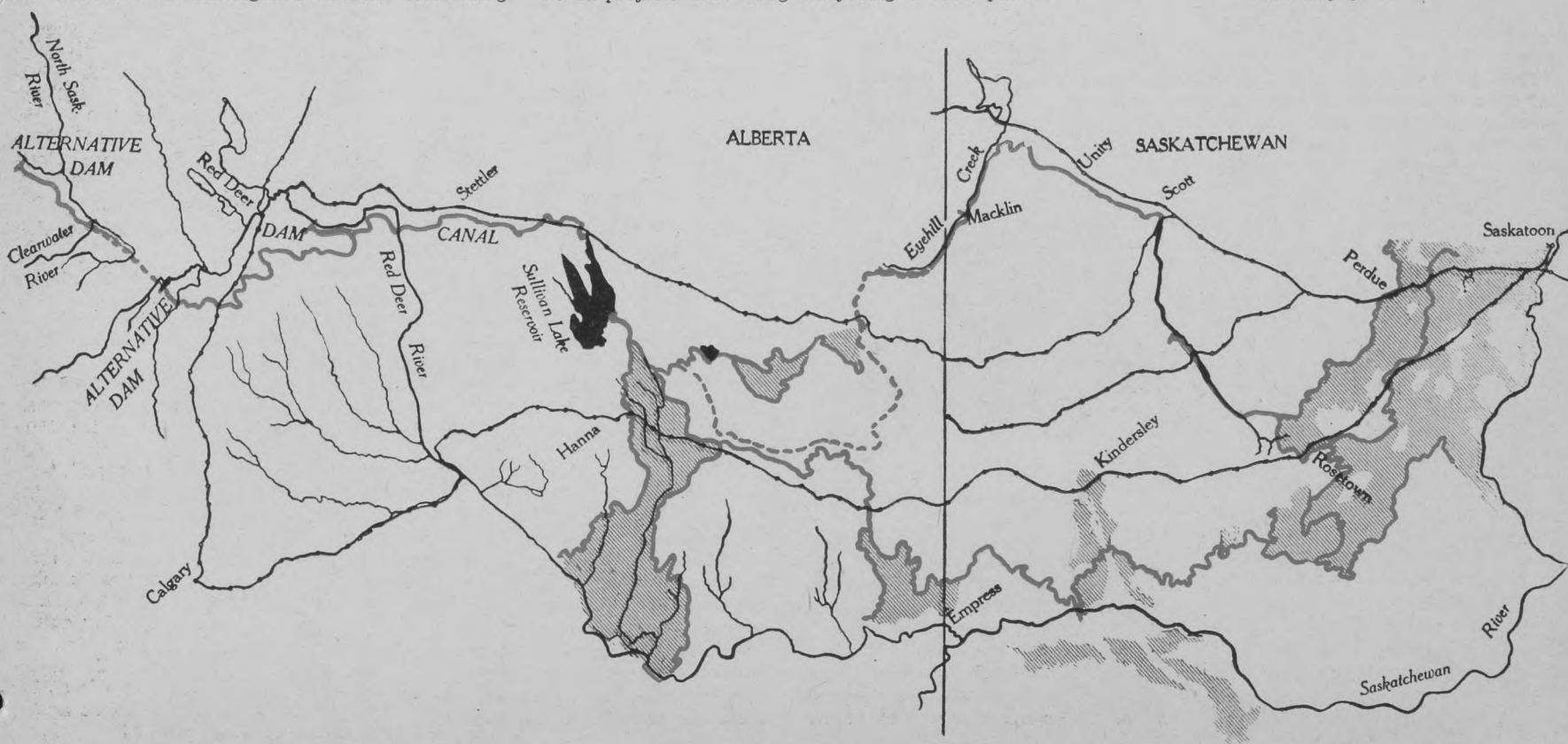
Within the proposed Pearce scheme area the demand for irrigation assumed the sanctity of a cause. If you were so bold as to go into towns like Hanna and openly scoff at the idea the town dogs were like to run you out. The least that would be charged against you by the citizenry would be a heartless incapacity to understand their plight. Outside, the engineers began to ask if the public treasury wouldn't get more out of the same amount of money put into widely scattered small irrigation projects and stock watering dams fed, not from the great rivers, but from surface run-off.

At this stage the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration came into the picture—known in the West as the P.F.R.A. Besides being the largest salvage organization in the history of Canada it also knows all there is to know about the possibilities of small scale irrigation, and by its steady support of small projects it has raised a question mark as to the purpose for which any irrigation money should be spent.

Pearce and his associates were very clear on that subject. This area, they said is a dry belt where natural hay crops cannot be reliably grown, and where the natural surface water is insufficient to support the numbers of livestock necessary to put agriculture on a permanent basis. Regardless of this fine sentiment, and in spite of the ceaseless propaganda to discourage wheat growing on irrigated lands, everyone knows that if the Pearce project had been completed back in the twenties it would be wheat that would be growing on it today, and I honestly doubt if the majority of farmers who clamor for it think of it in any other terms than as insurance for future wheat crops from drought. Undoubtedly there is a large section of public opinion which feels that before the smallest slice of \$105,000,000 is to be spent for any large irrigation project it would be just as well first to settle some of the outstanding marketing problems.

WHEN the estimates were first prepared engineers realized that they would frighten those who had to pay the shot, so they commenced to figure on some alternative propositions, leaving out the North Saskatchewan dam and canal, and the immense Saskatchewan tracts commanded by Sullivan Lake, but including lands along the Threehills, Kneehill and

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MARINOVA OF THE SECRET SERVICE

TEDDY was a beaten man, crushed as he had never been before. In his time he had extended a helping hand to many a girl who was in a spot of trouble; but in all his life he had never met a girl who had affected him as Marinova had done. Never had he wanted to help a girl as he wanted to help her.

And he had failed her all round. He had made the usual glorious fool of himself. Everything he had tried to do for her had gone wrong, and in the end he had handed her over to her enemies.

He had no doubt at all that she was in the power of Feodor Leshkin; and when he thought of what her fate might be, what it was certain to be if he was to believe what she had told him, his inside revolted with a deathly sickness.

He was an ordinary modern young man, with a healthy contempt for sentimentality. He never indulged in heroics, but he would willingly have died for Marinova.

If Feodor Leshkin and his killers had broken cover while he and Marinova were in that meadow, Teddy would cheerfully have fought them all to the last ditch, and died with his boots on if necessary.

That would have been the sort of thing a fellow need not be ashamed of. But what did he look like now? A fool, as he had always been. Leshkin had twisted him round his finger; John Smith had treated him like a child.

And where was Marinova now? What were they doing to her? Or what had they already done to her?

His brain reeled every time he thought of her going off in that plane. Horrible pictures danced before his eyes. He saw the plane going out a hundred miles into the North Sea. Then the red-faced pilot turned round in his seat and shot her. And threw her body into the sea. All's fair in the great game of international espionage, and a woman who takes the same chances as the men, can expect the same fate.

It nearly sent him mad. He was completely helpless. He would have done anything—but there was absolutely nothing he could do. He did not know the chief spy, either the name he went by or where to find him. How could he search for a man whom he would not have recognized if he had sat at the same table with him?

LESHKIN might have been John Smith or the man in the plane. More likely the latter, because John Smith obviously did not have a wooden leg; whereas the red-faced pilot might have had. He did not get out of his seat.

Teddy went back to London and took a one-room flatlet. He did not go near his old rooms—not because he feared the police might be after him. He knew nothing about that, and would not have cared if he had. But he had given up those rooms, and felt he could not bear to see them again, anyway.

He had no plans and did not try to make any. He was finished. He could not sleep, and he could not for a moment forget that last look Marinova had given him when she said goodbye, and he helped her into the plane that was to take her to her death.

That was what nearly drove him out of his senses. Perhaps she would think that he had deliberately betrayed her—sold her to her enemies. But no, Marinova would not think that. She would think, as everybody else did, that he was a fool, and she had made a fatal mistake to entrust her safety to him.

In a wild effort to forget, he plunged for a night or two into his old dissipation. But it had no effect, only to make him worse.

He had a hundred and fifty pounds left, and one afternoon he went to a firm

by
RICHARD ESSEX

ILLUSTRATED BY
JOHN STABLES

of bookmakers who dealt in big money, and put the lot on a rank outsider. After that he would join the army, or perhaps the French Foreign Legion. Or ship on a liner in the stoke-hole. Anything that might make him forget.

But the rank outsider romped home a winner at twenty to one, and Teddy was paid off at starting price. He had three thousand pounds.

Every day he went to the Yimpers Club. He did not know why, but Marinova had promised to cable him. Of course he knew there would be no cable now; but he continued to call each morning and ask for letters.

She was dead. And he would never even know for certain that she was dead, or how she died. It was no use looking in the papers. The Secret Services kept their own secrets.

And then one morning there was—not a cable, but a letter waiting for him.

He took it into the writing-room. His hands were trembling and his heart thumping. Nobody wrote to him there, because nobody knew where he was or wanted to know. Only Bill Forrester,

and Bill never wrote letters if he could help it.

But it might be from Bill. He did not see that it could be from anybody else. There was a little lump of something hard in the envelope. It felt like a pebble. He was afraid to open it. He sat fingering it helplessly, and the sweat stood out on his forehead.

First he pulled out a single sheet of notepaper. There was something else in the envelope—a thick card and that pebble; but he read the letter first.

THERE was no signature, no date or address. Just a few lines written with a thick pen in a deliberate, well-formed hand—

"She wanted you to have this jewel. Let this be a warning to you not to meddle in future with things which don't concern you."

The sweat was running in his eyes, half blinding him. A cold horror shook him as he pulled out something that was wrapped in tissue paper.

It was the big ruby which Marinova had worn on her white neck.

There was also a terrible picture—a photograph.

A photograph which Teddy knew instinctively was taken after death!

It showed Marinova

lying straight and still on a sort of low bench. Her hands were folded across her breast. The lower part of her body was covered with a sheet, and her eyes were closed. The long, dark lashes rested on her cheek.

Teddy Montrose went out of his club and walked about the streets of London like a man crazed with drink or drugs. He walked for hours, and late that night he went back to his single room, and fell into a chair.

There he covered his face with his hands and sat in the dark, but he could not shut out from his eyes that terrible picture, or the memory of her smiling goodbye.

Darkness was no good, covering his eyes was no good. Presently he switched the light on, and taking the letter from his pocket forced himself to look at it again.

That was the writing of Feodor Leshkin, the master spy—the man with the wooden leg. He knew that by instinct, and he swore that though Marinova was dead, he himself would live, and he would devote the rest of his life to tracking this man down. When he found him, he would kill him, as he had killed Marinova.

That seemed to calm him somehow. The tumult in his brain quieted. He had something to concentrate on. Terrible as it was, there was something for him to do in the future.

In returning the photograph to its envelope, he noticed for the first time that there was something written on the reverse side. It was in the same firm handwriting as the letter.

"She is not dead, though she would rather be. This photograph was taken while she was in a drugged sleep. She will die within the next few days unless the letter which she wrote to Alan Brett is returned to me."

Teddy's spirits bounded up with a leap of exultation, only to fall as low as ever when he realized that he was no better off.

Marinova was alive, but she was in the power of this monster, Leshkin, and she was perhaps being tortured. What else could that grim remark mean—that she would rather be dead?

And the letter which Marinova had sent to Alan Brett. Where was it?

With a shock Teddy remembered. John Smith had it.

John Smith had shown it to him when he was in Alan Brett's flat. That letter which seemed so innocent, but was so important that Feodor Leshkin demanded its return as the price of Marinova's life.

John Smith was the man. He was the man and the only man who could save Marinova.

But where was Mr. John Smith?

BERNARD the Jew gave his report with the air of a man who has achieved something.

"I've been sitting on that bold bad baron's trail for a week," he announced.

"Why didn't you report to me, Bernard?" asked Lessinger.

"There wasn't a thing to report, boss. That old bird seemed about the innocentest thing there is, for about five days. He just got up in the morning, had his breakfast and took a stroll in the park. That's ten minutes' walk from where he lives in Clarington Square.

"He goes to lunch every day at the restaurant where you saw him. He spends two hours indoors in the mornings. The afternoons he spends at his club, and the evenings at home again;

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The row of mailed figures seemed to watch him, as if they had looked on things like this before. The baron collapsed in a heap.

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Shabby Homes

Canada is overbuilt in almost every category except homes for the people. It has enough railways, public buildings, docks, bridges, highways and elevators for a population of 25 millions, while at least a third of its 11 millions are miserably or inadequately housed. Yet the construction of public works goes on while homes deteriorate.

The City of Winnipeg is a good example. Employment schemes, put through early in the depression, provided it with a million-dollar music hall, a \$1,600,000 federal building and a couple of expensive bridges which it had gone without at no serious inconvenience.

On the other hand figures have been produced showing that in five years only 707 new dwellings and suites were provided in the city. During that period there were 13,581 marriages. If three out of four newly weds set up housekeeping there would be only one new house or suite provided for each 14 couples.

We read of great European cities from which slums have been eliminated. In Sweden and Norway, travellers are impressed with the home building projects visible on every hand. A few weeks ago the Finnish consul at Toronto, who had been home after an absence of five years, was interviewed over the CBC network. He was asked what had impressed him most with his homeland. He said it was the great new home building projects that were under way. Britain, as everyone knows, has pursued a tremendous home building program during recent years.

The Canadian government has two housing plans. Under the Home Improvement Plan, \$25 millions have been advanced by banks with a government guarantee against loss up to 15 per cent. Under the Home Building Plan, worked in co-operation with municipalities, moderate priced homes can be built with a government loan up to 90 per cent of the cost at five per cent.

In spite of this assistance, Canada has been a laggard in home building. For one thing business has simply laid down on the job of home construction. Some improvement is expected. Perhaps the country is just beginning to put idle men, idle dollars and our immense supplies of building material of every description to work in the construction of decent homes for more Canadian people.

Our Garrulous Parliament

By February 22 parliament had completed six weeks of the session. It held a debate on the speech from the throne, in which it talked about everything from wave lengths to the King's visit without doing anything about anything. It wrangled itself into hysteria and out again over the Bren contract, and then turned the matter over to a committee. It had started to discuss the trade agreement, which has been in full force and effect since the first of the year and will continue for three years and thereafter until six months' notice is given. A few odds and ends of business were sandwiched in between speeches, but any live board of directors could dispose of as much business in three days.

All hope of finishing the session in time to have parliament prorogued by the King has gone glimmering. There will be a recess during the visit, the House will reassemble and the next harvest will be ripening in the fields before prorogation takes place. Even then, it is safe to

predict, the session will end in a rush of morning, afternoon and night sittings with a lot of important business jammed through without any adequate consideration.

Democracy demands an institution in which public questions can be fully and freely discussed. It apparently demands an institution where representatives of the people can call each other names, question each other's motives and cast aspersions on each other's integrity. But it also demands that parliament display a lot more efficiency in discharging the nation's business. It is in competition, in a very material and vital sense, with other systems of government which, whatever may be said against them, can get things done quickly and efficiently.

Empty Looking Spaces

Those who talk of the great empty spaces to be settled in this country should study these figures showing the classification of land covered by the Saskatchewan soil survey:

Arable: Best wheat land	4,275,000 acres
Very good wheat land	3,558,000 "
Moderately good wheat land	10,182,000 "
Fair wheat land	15,309,000 "
Total	33,324,000 "

In addition, marginal, or poor wheat land, totalled 11,142,000 acres and non-arable or very poor wheat land, 15,763,000 acres.

The area under cultivation, including wheat, coarse grains, summerfallow, etc., was 29,393,100 acres in 1937. It was almost up to the acreage of good arable land.

There are farm families, lots of them, trying to make a living on marginal or sub-marginal land. The land policy now being pursued is to resettle some of them on good land. That will leave the marginal and non-arable areas looking pretty empty. But there will always be big empty looking spaces in this country. Under certain conditions of soil and climate, land may be put to its best economic use and still look pretty empty from a seat in a Pullman car.

The Pound and the Dollar

Under this heading Professor Gustav Cassel, the Swedish economist, has analyzed the exchange situation. The fall in the pound, he explains, has been a realignment to make exchange conform more closely to internal price levels. Taking as 100 the price levels when Britain went off gold in September, 1931, he finds that in October last, the index of prices in Britain was 153.4 while in the United States it was 134.2. This meant that with sterling at par it was overvalued by about 14 per cent in exchange. Finally the internal situation has had some effect and sterling has fallen to \$4.71 or thereabouts, a drop of six per cent. It may go still lower.

The United States therefore has been lagging behind Britain in reflation and Canada has been doing likewise. Finance Minister Dunning says that the Canadian dollar is not tied to the American dollar. What difference that makes is hard to see when so little daylight can be seen between them. Whether our dollar is tied or running around loose, the fall in sterling is a sales tax of six per cent on every pound of wheat, butter, cheese, bacon and other commodities produced in this country, and for which the British market furnishes the surplus outlet and sets the price. The farmer doesn't lose it on wheat, but the Canadian treasury does.

Governor Towers of the Bank of Canada will shortly appear before the committee on banking and commerce. Western members will have a chance to ask him why the great primary industry continues to be sacrificed on the hard money altar. Mr. Dunning asserts that Canada has a managed money system. It is not being managed in the interests of the primary producers of this country.

Costly Commissions

It takes no royal commission to discover that royal commissions are costly. According to information submitted in parliament they have cost the country \$4,770,592.85 in the last 38 years. A large proportion of this amount has piled up in recent years. It is a rather general thing for

a royal commission to cost between \$200,000 and \$300,000.

There is widespread condemnation of the practice of referring so many questions to royal commissions, and there is ground for it. If a report is pigeonholed, or not made the basis of specific government action, the enquiry has been about as useful as a glass eye at a key hole. But that does not warrant a blanket condemnation of the practice of appointing royal commissions. They have become a necessary adjunct to our legislative machinery. With our complicated economic and social life governments and legislators cannot be expected to possess sufficient knowledge to reach a ripe judgment on some of the great questions of policy with which they are confronted. Fact finding enquiries are necessary and will continue to be necessary as a supplement to parliamentary institutions in providing wise legislation.

That does not mean that the system should not be cleansed of its abuses. Many royal commissions cost too much. There is too much of a tendency for them to extend their enquiries far beyond the boundaries of necessity in obtaining the knowledge required. Furthermore the people of this country have never been convinced that any lawyer is worth \$200 a day plus a living allowance of \$25 or \$35 a day plus travelling expenses, which seems to have become the standard remuneration for senior counsel. It looks too much like a racket. A quarter of a million dollars is a lot of money and too many royal commissions have been costing around that amount.

Mr. McCullagh's Crusade

George McCullagh, of the Toronto Globe and Mail, has delivered his five addresses. Their net purport is that Canada is in a bad way, and that something should be done about it. As to just what should be done he is in the same boat as 95 per cent of the people of voting age. He isn't very sure. But he has rendered a service in bringing to the attention of the citizens of this country in a very forceful manner, the really dangerous position into which the country has been rapidly sliding.

Where Mr. McCullagh is specific, he is impractical. For example, what is the use of advocating the abolition, or serious curtailment, of the provincial governments of Canada. Does anyone think for a moment that Quebec would allow itself to be abolished? Or Ontario? Or for that matter any province? In the interests of social betterment it is desirable to transfer some of the powers now exercised by the provinces to the federal authority. If the hearings of the Rowell Commission revealed anything, it was that some of the provinces would fight such transfer to the last ditch. If they refuse to give up their control over such items as hours and conditions of labor, or yield up certain fields of taxation such as the income tax, how can they be expected to acquiesce in their practical extinction?

As a result of the addresses a move has been started to form a Leadership League in Canada. If it is successfully organized, and follows the lead given by Mr. McCullagh, it may serve a good purpose. It will promote the study of public affairs. It will endeavor to overcome the apathy of the electorate with regard to the debt situation and the heavy incidence of taxation. It will decry the tendency to vilify public men, thereby making public life more amenable to more self-respecting—or thin skinned—citizens. It will induce more successful and responsible men to offer themselves for public office and support them when they offer themselves. It will advocate greater economy in government, by the only method which can be made effective, that is by helping to set governments free from eternal pressure by sections and interests to spend money for their benefit. But most important of all it will endeavor to find new leadership which Mr. McCullagh presumably believes is now hiding its light under obscuring bushels.

And so we can all say Long Live the Leadership League. That is if it is successful in getting itself born.

In the summer time it served in the popular capacity of the "old swimming hole," for the young gang; in the fall a plentiful supply of drinking water was assured the Prouty stock; but this winter the most unlooked-for benefit has been made possible. The open January was sufficiently cold to cover the snow-free surface of the dam with a solid one-foot ice blanket. This spelled adequate ice to provide the entire township with ice to store for summer refrigeration. Clean-cut, translucent ice blocks, averaging 150 pounds each were taken

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TOP VALUE!

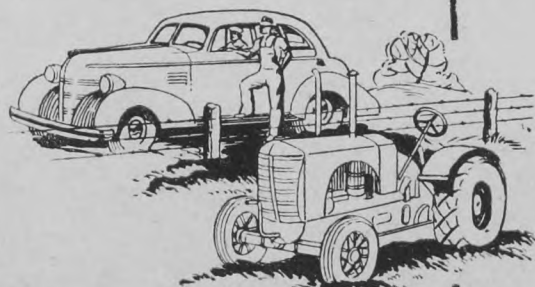
Matchless Thrift!



PONTIAC "ARROW"

Special Features Include:

Unisteel Turret Top Bodies by Fisher with Increased Visibility all around . . . "Blue Flame" Valve-In-Head, 6-Cylinder Engines . . . No-Draft Ventilation . . . "Newrest" Ride . . . Sedan Type Front Seat (in Coach) . . . Glove Compartment and Lock . . . Perfected Hydraulic Brakes . . . Automatic Voltage Regulator . . . Engine Heat Regulator . . . Crankcase Ventilation . . . 6.00 x 16 Tires . . . Dual Tail Lights . . . Independent Fully Rubber-Covered Running Boards . . . Gravel Deflectors . . . Metal Spring Covers . . . Spacious Luggage Trunk . . . Special Tool Compartment. Handi-Gear Shift on Steering Column is optional at small extra cost (Standard on "Chieftain" Models).



Priced Right down with the Lowest

IT'S HAPPENED! There's a brand new car in the lowest-price field—a *quality* car—the Pontiac "Arrow"! Here's *VALUE* that packs the wallop of a Missouri mule—for prices have been clipped as much as \$100 compared with last year. It's beautiful as a prairie sunset—a *big* car with wide doors and level floors—so roomy that six husky passengers can loaf and relax. Engineered with a great new ride—the car *skims* the roughest roads—handles with the lightness of a feather. Steering!

Clutching! Shifting! Braking! There's effortless response from all of these controls which make Pontiac a joy to drive! And what a miser on "gas" and oil—it's this year's economy champion!

Be fair to yourself! If you want *extra value* from every last dime you spend on a motor car, be sure to see and drive the new Pontiac "Arrow"—and its great companion car, the Pontiac "Chieftain", the most advanced car in the low-price field. One of these *two* is the car for you!

P39-P3

"CHIEFTAIN"

PONTIAC

"ARROW"



Guardian of a Million Homes

THROUGHOUT CANADA, a million homes are safeguarded—a million families are protected—by Life Insurance.

To these Canadian homes, Life Insurance guarantees priceless security. In time of need, widows and dependent children are provided with funds for food, clothing, shelter and other necessities of life. And men can look forward with confidence to financial independence in old age.

Through Life Insurance, more than 3,500,000 Canadians have united—and pooled their savings—for mutual protection. And these accumulated savings—invested in Dominion, Provincial and Municipal securities; in industries and utilities; in homes, farms and schools—benefit the whole of Canada.

Despite war, epidemic, panic and depression, Life Insurance has met every policy guarantee promptly and in full.

LIFE INSURANCE

Guardian of Canadian Farms

LF-19

from the Prouty dam by the truck loads.

It was without precedent that Albertan prairie dwellers in this section of the province indulged in midwinter ice cutting activities. Previously those wishing "to put up ice" had to be content to wait until an early spring thaw had removed the snow from the neighboring sloughs. This slough ice was only about six inches thick and was of an inferior quality.

Some farmers are using an abandoned house basement for storing the ice, but others find that when the blocks are piled symmetrically in any deep hole, covered with a generous layer of straw and a roof placed over the dugout, preservation is maintained. — S. E. Nelson.

Raising Crested Wheat Grass

As with the lowering prices for Crested wheat grass seed it seems likely a great deal of it will be sown next spring, it is a timely opportunity to pass on my experiences with this product. I have had very good results, which results I attribute to sound methods of handling and great care with the seed.

I have always had the most success in sowing on clean, summerfallowed land, that is well worked down. When I am ready to sow I prepare a good seed bed, then sow a nurse crop, follow this with the land packer, sow in the grass seed and harrow. There are several items that should be noted here, though, as they are of great importance in getting a good catch.

1. Never put Crested wheat grass down more than one-half inch.
2. Remove or tie up the cover chains on the drill as otherwise you will get too much soil over the seed.
3. If at all possible sow across the nurse crop, because if the grass seed gets into the row with the nurse crop the grass will be set back.

4. Sow from 12 to 14 pounds an acre under average conditions. Following these instructions there is no reason why a good catch shouldn't be made.

It is well to cut Crested wheat grass you mean to thresh, with a binder and to tie into bundles, as less falls out than will with mowing and raking. Threshing should be done on a still day and it is important that it shouldn't be too dry as the straw is brittle and breaks up into small particles on a hot day and makes it difficult to clean out of the seed. Run the grain separator quite slowly using only one row in the concave. It is best to have quite a lot of wind on also as this will blow out much of the straw particles and lighter seed. Watch your sieves so that you get them adjusted to make a good job, but not putting too much back into the return auger, as when straw goes through the cylinder for the second time it breaks up finely and mixes with the seed.

I always clean my seed with an ordinary, cheap, fanning mill, saving the price of prohibitively expensive machinery, but always getting it clean enough to get a No. 1 from the government inspection. I pass the seed through the mill twice, the first time running it over a No. 8 square hole sieve. This sieve is just large enough to let the grass seed through and it cleans out larger weed seeds, oats, wheat, and most of the straw and spikelets that are in

the seed. I next put it over the round hole wheat deck having a No. 16 round hole sink sieve at the bottom, the wheat deck cleaning out any remaining spikelets and trash and the lower sieve taking out small grass seeds, stink weed seed, pig weed seed and any small seeds or particles.—Ralph Hedlin.

Rust-Resistant Oats

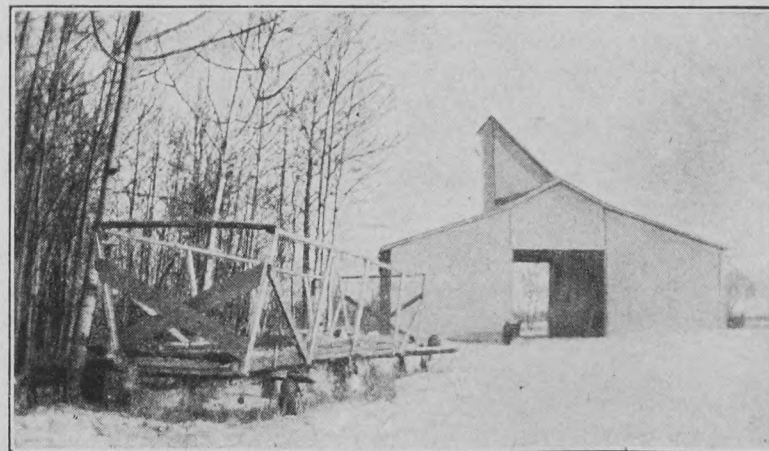
The ever present threat of stem rust has limited the number of oat varieties which can be safely recommended for distribution in Manitoba, and in certain sections of eastern Saskatchewan, states W. H. Johnston, Dominion Experimental Farm, Brandon, Man. Banner and Victory are rapidly disappearing in many districts to be replaced by rust-resistant types. Gopher and Sixty-day, due to their earliness of maturity, tend to escape severe rust damage when sown early.

Of the rust-resistant varieties the only two being recommended at the present time are Anthony and Vanguard. Anthony was produced in the United States at the University of Minnesota and has been available to Manitoba farmers for several years. Vanguard was developed at the Dominion Rust Research Laboratory, at Winnipeg, from a cross made in 1926 between Banner and an Egyptian type called Hajira. Vanguard oats have spread rapidly since their initial distribution by the Dominion government in the spring of 1937. The variety has considerably more rust resistance than Anthony, is two to three days earlier in maturing, and is a higher yielder. The grain is smaller than that of Anthony and weighs slightly less to the bushel. However, the hull percentage is lower so that the lighter weight is not a very important factor. At the Dominion Experimental Farm, Brandon, for the four-year period, 1935-38, Vanguard averaged 86 bushels, Gopher 82.5 bushels, Anthony 76 bushels, and Banner 70 bushels per acre. Further comparisons of Anthony and Vanguard show the latter to be more resistant to smut and to possess a more desirable strength of straw.

In Manitoba it would seem to be quite safe to recommend Vanguard oats for general use, wherever oats are grown. Its earliness as compared with the older varieties, such as Banner and Victory, is a decided point in its favor, both in the southern and northern areas of the province. Anthony gives good yields in regions where there is a fair amount of moisture. It is not recommended for the southern part of the province.

Green Russian is a rust-resistant variety grown to some extent in the province, primarily on account of its resistance. It is not one of the recommended sorts. There are a number of selections of Green Russian, all of which may be criticized for somewhat small-sized yellow kernels. One selection known as Minrus has yielded well at Brandon, but the bushel weight is much inferior to that of Vanguard.

The discussion of oat varieties would not be complete without some reference to the crown leaf rust disease which damaged the Manitoba oat crop in 1935 and again in 1938. All varieties in use at the present time are susceptible to this disease. Even Vanguard, which is highly in demand because of its resistance to stem rust, is susceptible to crown leaf rust.



A streamlined feed rack.

Alex. A. Anderson built this narrow rack so he could pass cars on snowy trails without trouble. It is four feet wide at the bottom, and six feet wide at the top; four feet high and 30 feet long. An 18-foot 2x4 serves for a reach. Two horses handle it on the road.

WIN A SMART NEW DRESS FREE!

**350 CHARMING DRESSES—
REGULAR \$7⁰⁰ VALUE—**

Given Away In Big Dress Prize Contest

WOULDN'T you like to have a stunning dress like one of these pictured here?

350 dresses—all of fine quality and tailoring, and all in the latest spring styles—will be given away *absolutely free* in this exciting Dress Prize Contest.

If you are a winner in this contest, you can go right into your own local dry goods or clothing store and choose whichever dress you like best . . . Any \$7.00 value that you consider most becoming. Or you may have \$6.00 in cash instead.

To enter this wonderful Dress Prize Contest, just send in the labels from two tins of Gillett's Lye. On the back of one of these labels write—in 25 words or less—the reasons why *you* use Gillett's Lye.

Begin today to save your Gillett's Lye Labels. Then get into this big, exciting contest and do your best to win one of these smart, attractive dresses!



1 You'll be pretty as a picture in a young, exciting, glamorous dress of this type

2 Start the Spring gaily in a charming, figure-flattering dress similar to this

3 Fine tailoring, careful attention to detail, make a dress like this seem "made just for you"

RULES OF THE CONTEST

1. Every woman in Canada and Newfoundland is eligible, except employees of Standard Brands Limited and their families.
2. Entrants from each province and from Newfoundland will compete only with other entrants from the same territory. Each province and Newfoundland has its own quota of prizes, to be awarded only to entrants residing in those respective territories.
3. Send in labels from two (2) tins of Gillett's Lye.
4. On the back of one of these labels write—legibly and neatly—25 words, or less, telling

why you use Gillett's Lye. Sign your name and address.

5. Send as many entries as you wish. Each entry must be accompanied by two labels.
6. Mail your labels to Gillett's Lye, Post Office Box No. 8, Toronto, Ont., before midnight, April 30, 1939. Entries postmarked later than this date cannot be accepted.
7. Entries will be judged for originality, sincerity and clearness of expression. No entries returned. Decision of the judges will be final.
8. Names of prize winners will be announced in this publication after Contest closes.

GILLETT'S LYE for complete farm and household sanitation

Saves hours of household drudgery: Cleans toilet bowls, clears clogged drains, cuts right through grease and dirt. One tin makes 10 gallons of solution.

Keeps milking equipment sanitary: Wash with a solution of Gillett's. Keeps outhouses clean and sanitary. Banishes odors, destroys contents.

Protects valuable livestock: Use in solution* to wash and spray barn floors and stanchions. Combats coccidiosis parasites in hen-houses. Rids hog-pens of round-worm eggs.

* Never dissolve lye in hot water. The action of the lye itself heats the water.



Made in Canada

**EVERY PROVINCE AND NEWFOUNDLAND
WILL SHARE IN THE AWARDS**

It Pays to Pick International Harvester Power

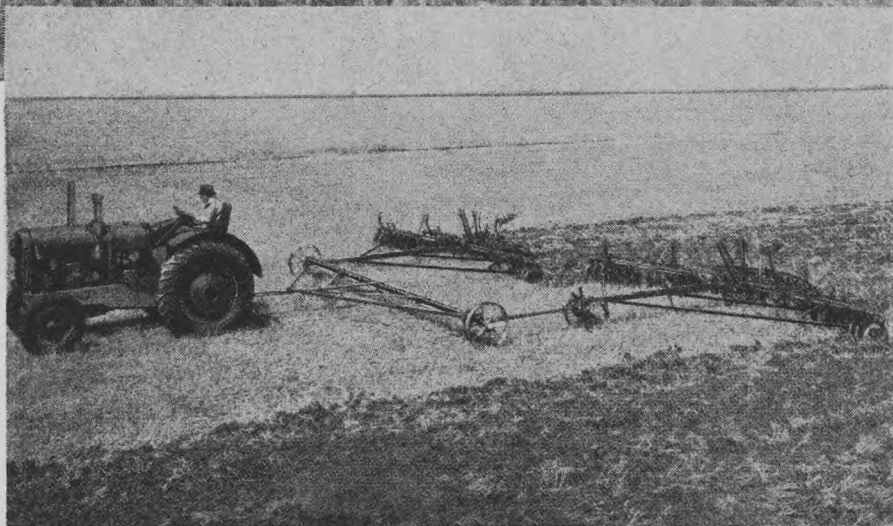


Above: The popular McCormick-Deering Model W-30 Tractor, at work with the latest type of McCormick-Deering Harrow-Plow. Seeding attachment can be supplied for the harrow-plow.

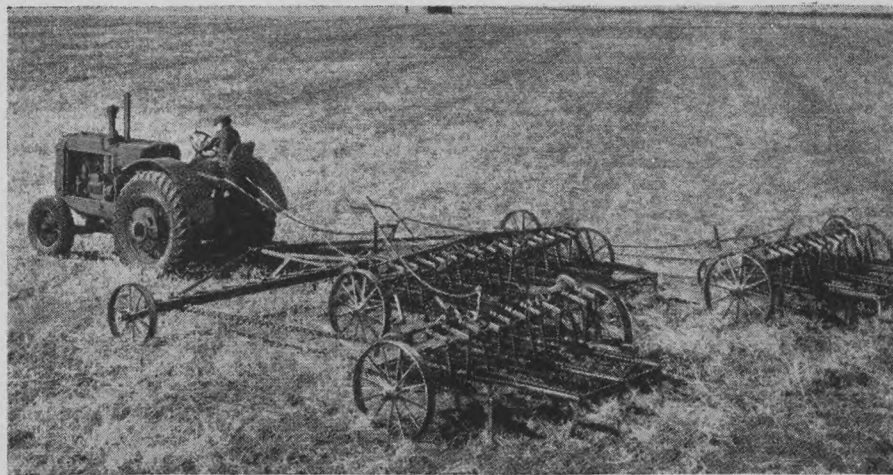
• A new season lies just ahead. With any kind of break at all, nature will come through with a crop. You can't control rainfall, but you can control your own choice of equipment and your own farming methods. You can equip yourself for fast, low-cost, thorough work so you can take full advantage of all of the moisture and all of the fertility in the soil. You can choose your power from the full line of International Harvester Tractors—there are 15 models, ranging from the compact "W-14" to the big 70 h.p. (drawbar) "TD-18" Diesel TracTracTor—and be sure of getting the best tractor for your work.

International Harvester branches and dealers throughout the prairie provinces are fully stocked, ready to meet your requirements. Make it a point to visit the dealer nearest you and inspect the shiny, new, powerful tractors on display. Or, if you'd rather, send us a postal asking for full information on an International Harvester Tractor for your work.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
HAMILTON OF CANADA, LTD. ONTARIO



Above: Model WD-40 DIESEL tractor and two 21-foot McCormick-Deering Disk Harrows ... a great combination for fast, thorough, low-cost work.

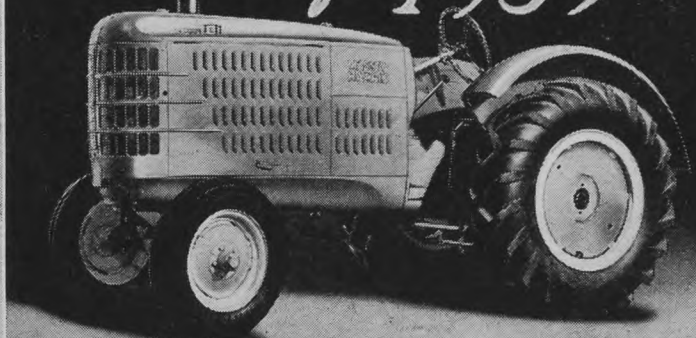


Above: Another view of the Model WD-40 DIESEL tractor. Shown here pulling three McCormick-Deering No. 8 Field Cultivators.

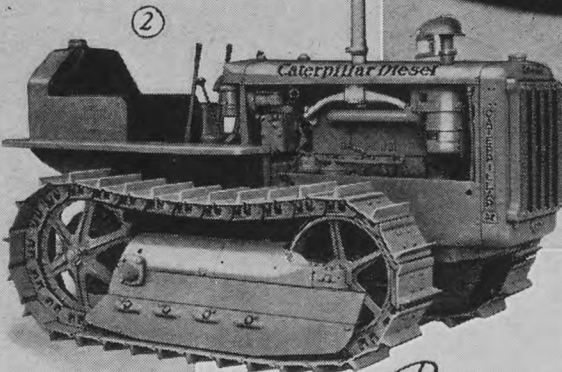
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

FARM-OPERATING EQUIPMENT

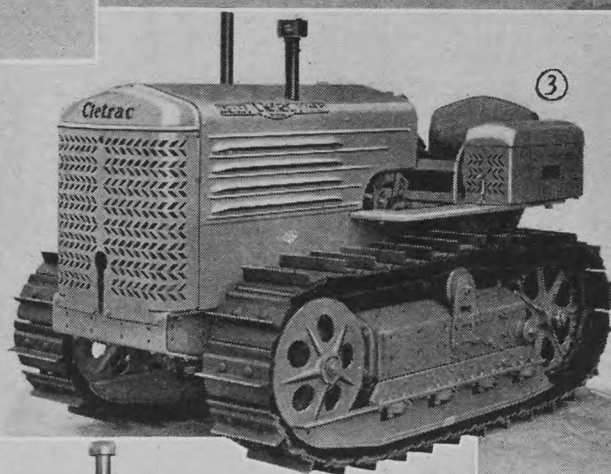
The Leaders of 1939



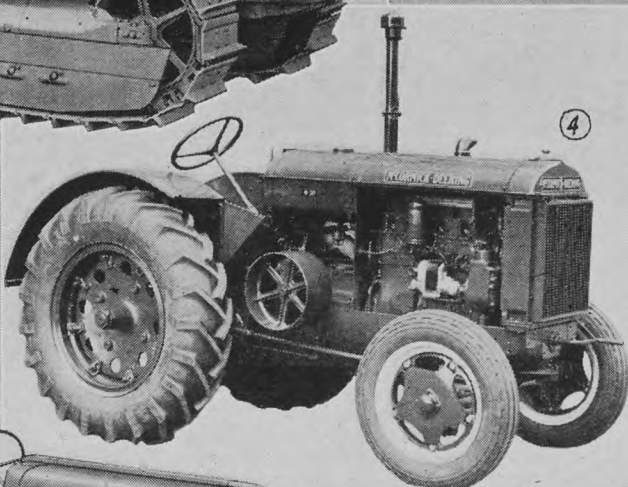
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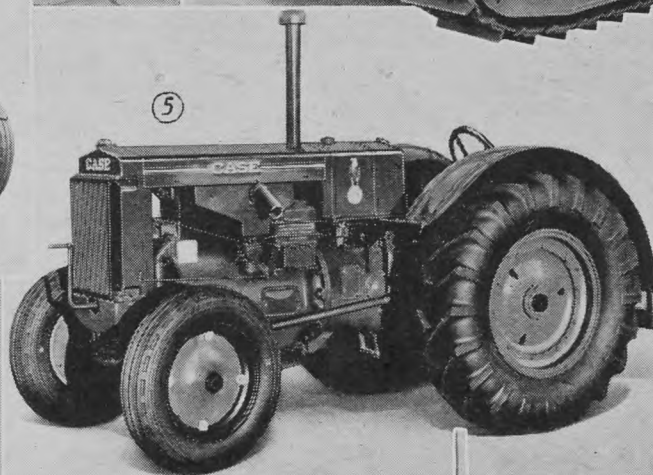
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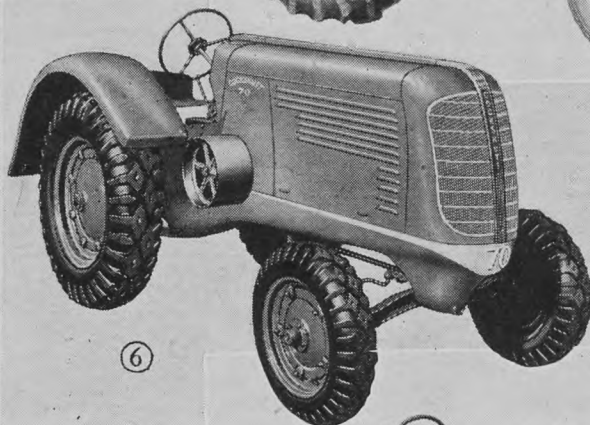
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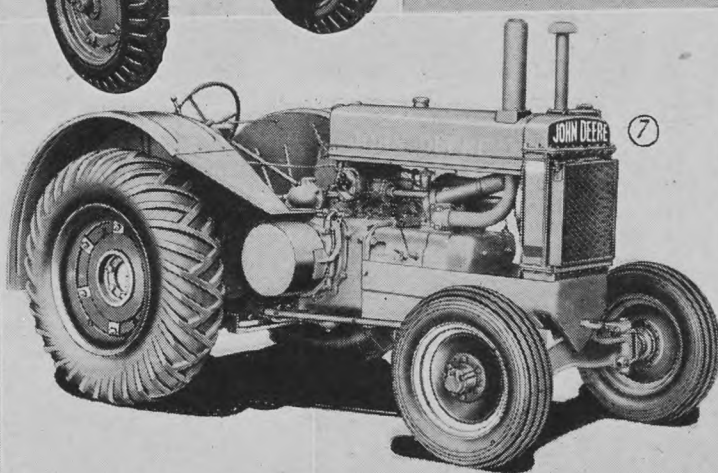
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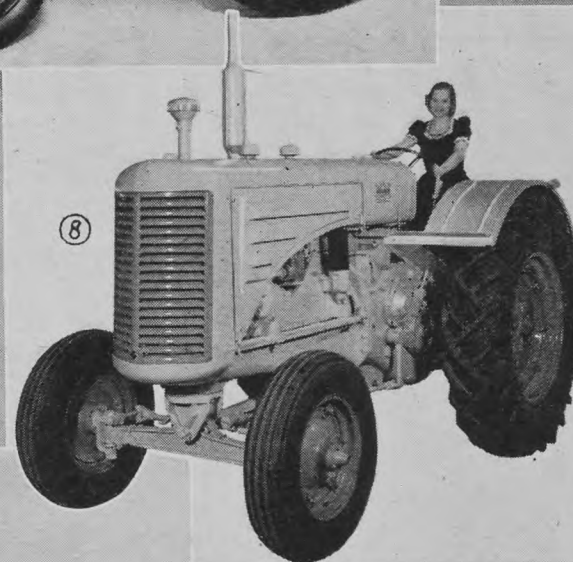
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1. Massey Harris 101.
2. Caterpillar D2.
3. Cletrac Diesel Model AD.

4. McCormick-Deering W-30.
5. J. I. Case Model L
6. Cockshutt "70".

7. John Deere Model A.R.
8. Minneapolis-Moline GT.
9. Oliver Standard 70.

SAVE

ENOUGH BY STOPPING
LOSS OF BUTTER-FAT
TO PAY FOR YOUR NEW
DE LAVAL SEPARATOR!

FREE TRIAL Demonstrations now being made by De Laval Dealers

If you are producing cream and using an old separator, or skimming by hand, we say you are losing enough butter-fat to pay for a new De Laval.

But don't take our word for it. Your De Laval Dealer will be glad to loan you a new separator for a week's trial—take it home; try it, and if it doesn't increase your cream checks or butter money enough to earn its own monthly installment payments, your dealer will take it back with a smile.

We have records of 18,280 cream producers who did try new De Laval in just this way, and 65% of them kept them, because they found their old method of separating was losing them money.

De Laval Separators are the world's best, in the long run the cheapest; they are backed by 61 years of leadership, with types, sizes and terms for every need and purse. Hand, electric motor or belt power drives.

If you do not know the name of your De Laval Dealer, write nearest office below.

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HOW TO GET YOUR FREE COPY OF THIS VERY USEFUL BOOK

The De Laval Diary and Farmer's Handbook is the most useful and valuable book of its kind ever prepared; a full library of valuable farm and dairy information condensed to an attractive sized booklet. It has information on more than 125 subjects—146 pages—and in addition a large memo. section for notes.

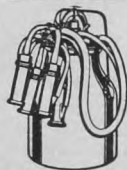
Any member of a farm family having one or more cows can secure a free copy of this wonderful diary by going to his De Laval Dealer and securing application blank. Fill out blank properly and mail to De Laval office. When your application is received, copy of the diary will be sent you.

If you do not know the name of your nearest De Laval Dealer, write nearest office above.

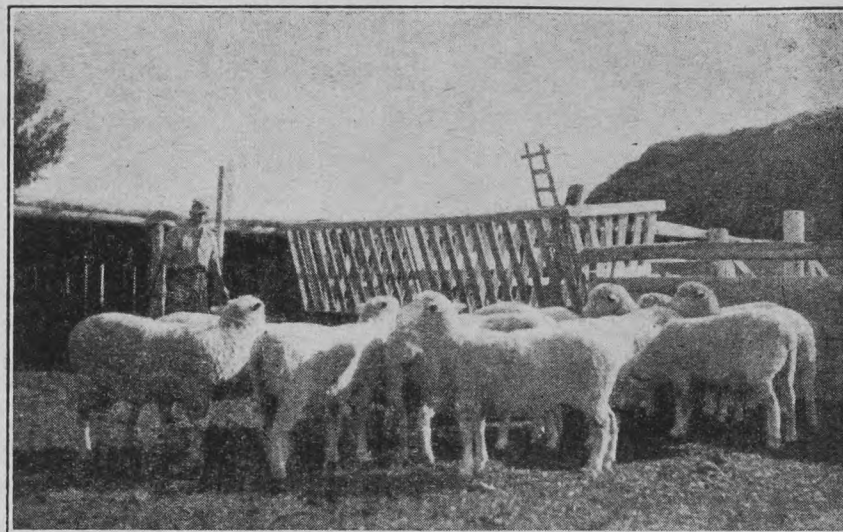
DE LAVAL MILKERS — THE WORLD'S BEST

A De Laval Milker will milk your cows better, faster and cleaner than any other method. There are more in use the world over than any other make. They have been on the market for 21 years and many have been in use from 15 to 20 years with complete satisfaction.

Ask your De Laval Dealer for a Free Trial Demonstration. Made in 5 types. Sold on such liberal monthly payments they pay for themselves while being used.



Around Barn and Feed Lot



Some of A. and M. McKenzie's crossbreds at Coaldale.

Portable Hog Houses

WHAT about the portable houses for swine that are being recommended from time to time, a photo of which appeared in a recent issue? A Guide subscriber, who signs himself "Sodbuster," is quite scornful of them. He writes: "The officials who recommend them never tried cleaning one. I am five feet seven inches tall and find it almost impossible to clean out one of these dam-fangled things, not because I have any objections to this kind of work, but whenever possible I like to go to church on Sundays to pray. After all there is only \$10 difference between that variety of pig shed and one that can be properly cleaned. Next to indigestion, I believe that unsanitary conditions take the biggest toll on Canadian pig raisers."

The Guide put H. E. Wilson, of the Lacombe Experimental Farm on the spot, for he uses more of them than anyone else we know. Here are his observations:

"The trouble which Sodbuster complains of is not, in our opinion, a serious one, as pigs, if provided with out-door quarters, will for the most part refrain from soiling their bedrooms. However, in extremely cold weather they may occasionally use the cabin for dunging purposes, but when they do so they invariably only soil one small corner of the bed. Fall pigs when sheltered in colony houses at this station are provided with feeding lots 10 feet by 28 feet which adjoin each cabin and under this arrangement the pigs make their deposits of manure to one side of the doorway in front of the cabin. Under this system of housing it is only necessary to remove the damp straw at about two-week intervals in order to keep the sleeping quarters dry and well bedded. The fall pigs must have dry, well bedded quarters which are free from draughts, and well ventilated if they are to make the maximum use of food consumed."

"This type of colony house which has been in use at this station with satisfactory results for over 20 years will accommodate sows and litters in the spring after having been removed from the farrowing house, will afford shelter for pigs on pasture, and when banked with straw they will accommodate fall pigs and brood sows during the winter months. Such a colony house will accommodate from eight to ten fall pigs comfortably. If more than eight or ten pigs are together they often pile up during cold weather and those underneath become too warm and damp with steam, then when coming out to feed they suffer with the cold."

"At the Lacombe station the colony house has also been a successful method of housing the early spring litter. The sows are farrowed in the main piggery, and as soon as the youngsters are from four to five weeks old, if the weather is not too severe, the sow and litter are moved outside to one of the cabins above mentioned, where they may take exercise outside."

"These six feet by eight feet portable cabins have also proven very satisfactory for wintering brood sows at

Lacombe. A number of these are arranged side by side and are located about 150 yards from the feeding trough, so that the sows will be compelled to take exercise even in the severest weather. Each 6x8 foot cabin will provide protection from the cold for four or five sows.

"Such cabins are cheaply constructed and can be moved readily from place to place; a very important consideration in connection with swine sanitation particularly with reference to the control of worms."

Electric Fence

Having a bad bunch of fence breakers that caused us no end of trouble, we decided to try the electric fence. As so rarely happens with new innovations, electric fence lived up to full expectations. Not only has it held the stock effectively, but is cheaper to build and maintain as stock do not push against the wire or posts.

We have found it most useful as a temporary fence, as it can be quickly built and removed. A load of hay hauled up to the barn for feeding is protected during the day by a charged wire.

In previous winters, our haystacks were the cattle's stamping grounds. No matter how strong the fences were built the stock managed to squeeze through, wrecking the fence. An insulated and charged wire keeps them out and the hay and fence intact. In the summer we have found one wire holds stock very well, but in winter a second grounded wire is necessary. Dry snow of course, insulates electricity.

Battery upkeep costs are negligible, as a fully charged battery showed no noticeable change in hydrometer reading after three weeks—running day and night. In about three months of operation the battery had to be recharged.

The disadvantages of electric fence over the conventional type of fence, at present, are the high cost of the unit itself. Also the necessity of patrolling the fence for short circuits, which rarely happens, caused by green trees or branches, etc., touching the wire. This grounds the current, thereby making the fence ineffective.—C.A.N.

The Sheep Man's Needs

"Are we in Canada sufficiently democratic in our sheep breeding ideas," says A. McKenzie of Coaldale, Alta., "or are we just a little dictated to regarding the breeds we should raise?"

"I have an idea that if we concentrated our efforts on fewer breeds, and more on utility breeds carrying the necessary qualities we would be doing greater service to the industry. The various Down breeds, although producing a high quality of mutton, are lacking in quality and quantity of wool to the extent of four to six pounds in weight and two to three cents per pound. And although they are very well adapted to confined areas on small farms they are not suitable for prairie (range) conditions."

"In former days when fine wool was a predominating factor, the Rambouillet was the popular sheep, mutton being a

Facts from Farmers

Read the experiences of these Western farmers. Years of use is their proof that Standard Formaldehyde is the most efficient method of killing smut.

After using Standard Formaldehyde 20 years, L. W. Newcombe, Onaway, Alta., writes:

"For treating grain for smut I have found Standard Formaldehyde always effective and never yet has it had any injurious effect on germination, and certainly the method of use is so much simpler and easier than is the new dust treatment, besides being less expensive."

H. Gray, Laurier, Man., has farmed 25 years. He writes:

"I have never seen in my 25 years of farming an untreated field that yielded as good as one treated with Standard Formaldehyde . . . a few years back I was anxious for the extra bushels we were supposed to get from using the new dust . . . but failed to get them, although we got some smut, which was not found in the Formaldehyde treated fields."

(Complete letters sent on request.)

Thousands of Farmers Have Proved
for themselves, right on their own farms that

100%

EFFECTIVE

STANDARD
REGISTERED
FORMALDEHYDE

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR PRAIRIE FARMERS
is sure, safe and economical.

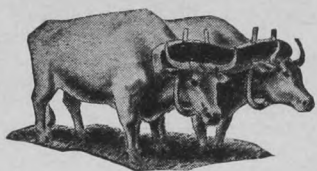
Play safe! Treat your seed with the old reliable Standard Formaldehyde.

STANDARD CHEMICAL CO. LTD.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

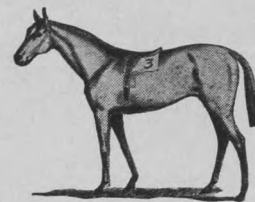


Don't waste Formaldehyde. Get a measuring cup from your dealer.

THE TWO SIDES TO YOUR CAR QUESTION



Is it husky? Is it handsome? In the Unisteel Body by Fisher you'll find the perfect answer to both



WATCH the wise farmer pick a new car. Watch how he keeps both eyes open—one on the lookout for *smart styling*, the other seeking *rugged strength*.

Fortunately, they're mighty easy to spot. For you'll find smart styling and rugged strength together—adding extra value to General Motors cars—in the new 1939 Unisteel Body by Fisher.

Here, you discover, is a two-in-one answer to that double duty your cars must perform. Here is a steel body built to take the roughest going—under heavy loads, on hefty hauls—without rattling later in complaint.

And here, too, is a smarter looking body—one that even the most style-wise members of your family will applaud.

Just look at the way the Unisteel Body is built and you'll see why it's stronger. It has no semi-solid joints. Each and every one of its steel units is steel-fused together into one solid steel structure—from ribbed steel floor to steel Turret Top.

Study its sweeping, graceful contours and you'll agree with leading stylists that it's tops in smartness, too. Then step inside. You'll see new comfort paired with luxury. You'll note a new increased visibility through its windows and windshield. Its interiors are roomier. Its seats are wider. Each of its steel panels is effectively insulated against heat, cold and noise. And its famed Fisher No-Draft Ventilation is more easily controlled by improved regulators and is fitted with new Ventipane locks. Let these facts be your guide to the greater durability, comfort, value and style you want in that next car of yours. You'll find

all these in General Motors cars—the only cars with Unisteel Body by Fisher.

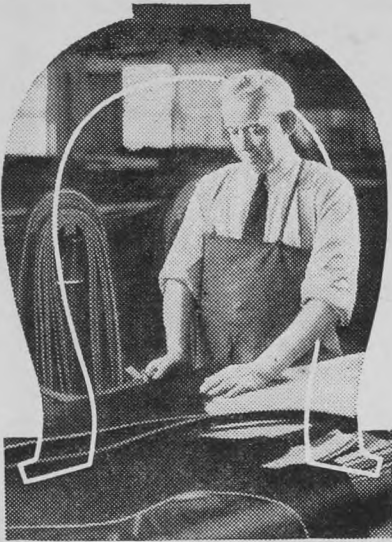


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ON GENERAL MOTORS CARS ONLY:
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They're saying "Chevrolet is the Choice" of the new low-priced cars. And when you see it, you'll certainly say that one great big reason is its 1939 Body by Fisher. Looking at it, you see more beauty, more luxury, more comfort than you ever expected in a car that costs so little. And from *inside looking out*, you see more too—thanks to the increased visibility that adds new safety to its new Body by Fisher.





For Thirty-Two of our Seventy Years

Sandy Grieve has been cutting leather for

HORSE SHOE BRAND HARNESS

Cutting leather for harness needs the skill and keen judgment which can be acquired only by years of experience. Sandy is only one of the many old-time craftsmen in our Winnip g factory.

When you buy Horse Shoe Brand Harness you know who makes the goods. We stake our Seventy years of reputation on every piece we sell. That is your guarantee, when you buy Horse Shoe Brand, that you are buying the best leather and the best craftsmanship — and no camouflage.

The brass spots on every strap are not only a trade mark you can trust, they are also your guarantee and buying guide.



on every strap. It indicates the weight.



(Note—Judged over years of service, heavier weight harness is more economical.)



(Note—Made from the same selected steerhide oak-tanned leather and with the same craftsmanship.)

Headlight bridles have won wide approval as a safety device. Attach them to your present harness—and be sure your next set includes them.

Inswell COLLARS

For your horses' sake, and to get your money's worth, investigate Inswell Collars—formed by patent process to fit the hollow in the necks of western horses. Look for the Horse Shoe Trade mark. There are more Horse Shoe Brand Collars in use in Western Canada than all other makes combined.

Write Dept. 3C for Free Booklet: "Why Inswell Collars Fit Better."

Trust the advice of your Harness Dealer—over 2,300 of them in the West carry—

HORSE SHOE brand Harness

GEO. GREAT WEST SADDLERY COMPANY LIMITED
Winnipeg

Manufacturing in Western Canada since 1869

secondary factor. Its heavy fleece of greasy, fine wool, and its adaptability to prairie conditions made it the most profitable breed on the large open spaces. Now, however, the market demands a slightly coarser wool, with less grease content and longer staple. The demand for quality mutton has also increased.

"I myself have always been an admirer of the Down breeds in the environment for which they were intended. But when it comes to finding the necessities of life off the bald prairie give me the sheep with good constitution, and the ability to raise wool and mutton, independent of breed characteristics.

"The government is making every endeavour to supply the rancher and farmer with the best blood obtainable, by their bonus plan. But the bonus only applies to pure breeds as already constituted. I submit that the highest priced wool is not produced from pure-breeds, but from a cross between two pure breeds. Proof of this contention may be had from invoices received from the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers over a period of years.

"For the past number of years I have under personal supervision raised Hampshire, Suffolk, and Rambouillet pure-breeds. I have also propagated Romney x Rambouillet crossbreeds as formerly raised by R. C. Harvey of Lethbridge. I understand that Mr. Harvey commenced his cross breeding as far back as 1903, so that the grade was well established before we entered the field. When Mr. Harvey retired in 1932 I selected, with his consent and approval, 40 of his ewes of uniform type and had them bred to a selected ram of his breeding. From the produce of these ewes I selected six ewes and one ram, which were tagged and ear marked. Those ewes were bred as gimmers in 1934 to another selected ram of Harvey breeding. Since that date the produce of these ewes have been tagged, and a record of their breeding performance and wool production has been kept, with the result that today our tagged sheep are of typical conformation, sound constitution, clean cut features, free from wrinkles and wool face (a very important consideration under prairie conditions), with a dense fleece of medium staple wool such as the market demands. They are also capable of producing high quality mutton and subsisting under prairie conditions. We now feel that we are in a position to request the support and co-operation of breeders and producers.

"There have been efforts by others, governmental and private, to produce the required type of sheep. We consider the time has arrived when all their creations, and ours, should be exhibited in competition under the eye of competent judges. From such an exhibition the sovereign public could make its selection of the strain best suited to the requirements of this country."

Home-made Calf Meal

The subject of pail-feeding calves ought to have been settled for all time by now, but Elmer Van Nice of the Scott Experimental Farm puts some new ideas along with some time-tested ones in the following:

The first milk from a cow after freshening contains from 15 to 18 per cent protein and double the quantity of mineral or ash found in normal milk. In addition it contains antibodies that protect the newborn animal against disease. Hence the calf should get this milk for two or three days whether direct from the cow or from the pail.

The pail feeding of whole milk will not develop as good a calf as if the same milk were taken from the cow by the calf at will. Skim milk contains practically all the bone and muscle building material found in whole milk and with a simple home-made meal mixture for a fat substitute, skim milk has produced as much growth as whole milk, but the calves on skim milk were not as fat. Flax seed jelly prepared by slowly heating one pound of flax seed in three parts of water until a jelly forms, is a suitable fat substitute with a plentiful supply of skim milk. One tablespoon of the jelly may be added to the milk each feeding when the first skim milk is given, preferably not before three weeks of age, and increased until at eight weeks of age about a half cup is

used per day. If there is not an adequate supply of skim milk available, some special calf meal is needed in place of the flax seed mentioned.

Prepared calf meals may be purchased, many of which are good but the following home-made mixture has been tested at the Experimental Station, at Scott, Sask., against one of the leading commercial meals and found to be fully as satisfactory and much cheaper.

Sifted oat chop	2 pounds
Fine corn meal	2 pounds
Ground flax seed	1 pound

In some home-made meals wheat middlings have been used in place of the oat chop, but these have not been tested at Scott. One part of the home-made meal mixture may be used in eight or nine parts of warm skim milk or water and fed in the pail as milk. The quantity of meal per feed should be steeped in boiling water 12 hours before using. The jelly thus formed may be stirred into the milk available and sufficient water added to make up the stated proportions, or if necessary a well started calf may be grown without milk.

Whole oats and the best hay or pasture available should be provided at an early age. Changes in the feeding of calves at any age should be made very gradually and all containers kept clean.

Sling for Raising Cow

Several weeks ago we had a valuable cow get down on the ice and were forced for the following six or seven days to use a sling and blocks to get her on her feet, due to a partial paralysis of the leg muscles on one side. It is possible that the sling we fashioned for the purpose may be an idea of benefit to others. It is not only strong, but an economical and permanent fixture in the bargain.

Two pieces of 2x6 plank, three feet six inches long were used. These served as sides for the sling. They were fastened together by means of belting. Fortunately we had some 12-inch belting that had been discarded from an elevator. Three pieces were used, the front one being a few inches shorter than the other two. Nailed securely on to the planks the three pieces of belting formed a cradle three feet long shaped to fit the under portion of the cow.

In order to strengthen the cradle the belting was laced together by means of used belt lacing, discarded from thresher belts. Lacing was done only at the edges and the lace left quite loose so as to permit the cradle to better shape itself to the cow's body when the lift was applied. Four ropes, one fastened at each end, and two near the centre of the pieces of plank came up over the animals back and were fastened to two separate sets of blocks.

Using two sets of comparatively light blocks we found little difficulty in raising the animal, lifting each end a few inches at a time. We used strips of 12-inch belting, four feet long. Narrow belting would have served just as well only more strips would have been required.

Not only is the cradle a permanent one and handy to have around the farm in case of emergency, but the injured animal may be left to rest in it for indefinite periods without danger of harming the body.—R.E.D.

Artificial Vitamin D

One of the difficulties connected with feed mixing promises to be overcome at an early date. Up to now, in order to fortify feeds for vitamin D, it has been necessary to add fish liver oils, best natural carriers of this valued substance. Fish oils are viscous and hard to handle in cold weather.

However, vitamin D is now being manufactured artificially. At DuPont's factory, New Brunswick, New Jersey, it is being accomplished by activating the animal provitamin associated with cholesterol with ultra-violet rays. Or stated another way, the chemical out of which the cod fish makes vitamin D is being treated with special electric light apparatus, producing a compound which is said to be fully equal to what the fisherman hauls out of the deep. A powder is used for a carrier of this artificial vitamin, facilitating mixing with other animal feeds in cold weather.



Use DR. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL

Use Dr. Thomas' Eclectic Oil for strains, sprains, and stiffness; for cuts, burns or bruises; for coughs and colds, and for all muscular aches and pains.



Invaluable on the farm for all common ailments of stock and poultry. 177

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ELECTRIC LIGHTS FROM WIND
Easy to have lights, radio, power for washing machine, etc. Dime brings complete plans and Big NEW 1939 catalog of remarkable values. 100 other changes for old generators to 6-12-32-110V plants, motors, welders, elec. fence, etc.
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SHARP tools make the work fly. And you can have keen-edged fast-cutting farm tools in a jiffy with the "57" File. This handy four-sided Carborundum Brand Silicon Carbide File will last for years. It has a handy handle and is 14 inches long. Easy to carry anywhere. Sharpens mower knife sections, hay knives, scythes, sickles, beet topers, and other edged farm tools. Buy it from your hardware or general store. Only \$1.00.

GRINDING WHEEL. Every farm needs a good grinding wheel. Get one that will cut fast and last longer. See complete line of Carborundum-made grinding wheels at your hardware store.

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CANADIAN CARBORUNDUM CO., LTD.

Niagara Falls, Canada
(Carborundum is a registered trade-mark of Canadian Carborundum Co., Ltd.)

GAS AND MILK PRICE TANGLE

Continued from page 3

California refinery for six cents. Distributors in defense of the price structure claim that the nine-point service provided by standard type gas station—windshield wiping, check on air, battery and water, free greasing, conversation about the weather, etc., costs something to put on, and since motorists appear to like the attention so thrust upon them they should in all right pay for same. Distributors are of the opinion that the elimination of any of the services presently offered would cause deep anguish among gasoline consumers. They think it best to charge plenty for the gas and keep the buyer happy by throwing in "free" services. On which note the Washington investigations appear to have ended.

Another item of interest from over there: A recent investigation of the milk situation in Seattle discloses that the producer's net of the consumer's milk money is between 2½ and 3 cents per quart, for milk which retails at 11 cents. Producers feel this is not a sweet enough cut. They ask for production costs as a minimum, that is four cents per quart plus as much more as can be got. One of the arguments wholesale milk dealers use in opposing producer demands is that milk delivery men in Seattle must be paid \$6.75 per eight-hour day. Some producers say this wage is more than many of them gross per 24-hour day from the operation of a herd of 20 cows. And out of their take, whatever it proves to be, they must pay feed bills and general operation expenses. Nothing is left for labor, in fact, many dairymen hardly find time to sleep. The moral may be that Washington state milk producers should quit valeting cows and take up delivering milk.

A crumb of comfort for the B.C. dairyman may be had from knowing that tough and all as things are at home there are worse spots than B.C. for the milk producer. In fact the nearest neighbor state, judging from the clamor emanating from it, may be one of them.

THE PEARCE IRRIGATION PROJECT

Continued from page 11

Ghostpine Creeks, closer to the intake. Some of these alternative plans eventually got as low back in 1922 as \$48 per acre served. Using Mr. Swezey's arithmetic they could be built for much less today. While few believe today that the larger project as first envisaged will ever be built, it is quite within the bounds of reasonable possibility that one of the more limited schemes may be undertaken.

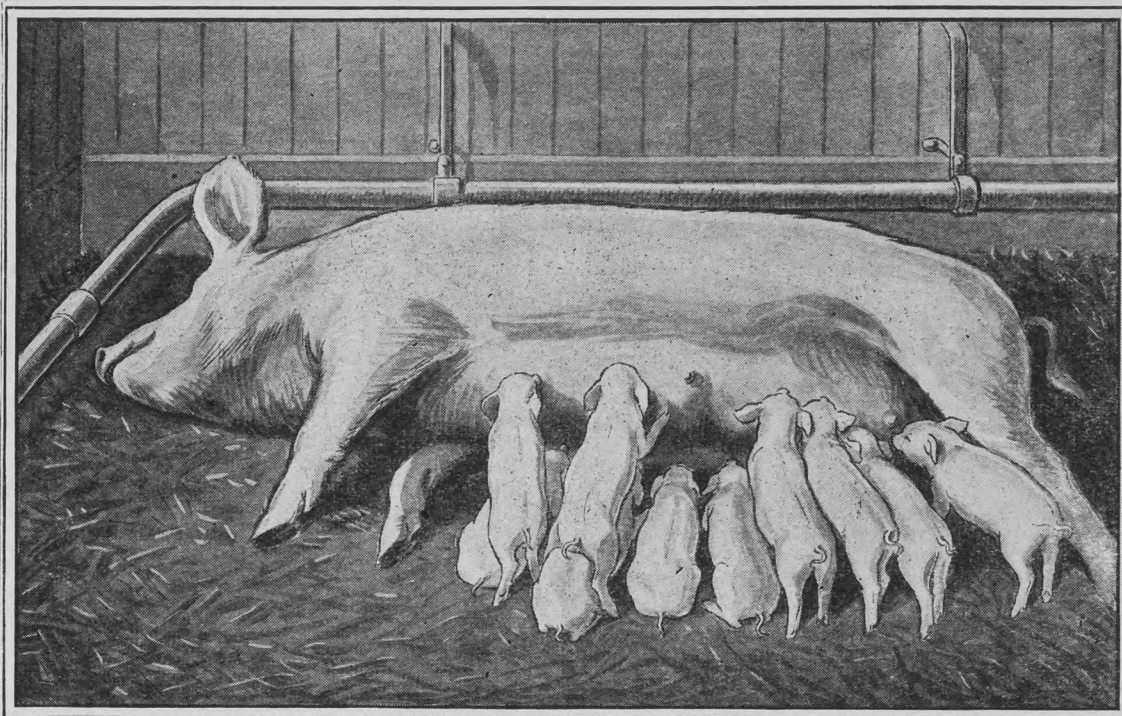
Later refinements contemplate pumping out of the Red Deer. It is rumored that the power company which serves Calgary is interested. On better authority it is stated that government engineers have prepared plans providing for a dam on the Red Deer which will raise the water part way, and develop enough power to pump it the rest of the way up to canal level, and that such plans are to be put before the House at the present session.

Such is the story of the scheme the hope of which has tantalized hundreds of despairing farm families who see no other salvation for them on the dry prairie.

The Sun Life of Canada, with a million policyholders, is the largest insurance company in Canada and ranks among the largest 10 of the 300 insurance companies of North America. The assurance in force totals nearly three billion dollars, with assets of over \$875,000,000. Payments to policyholders last year were \$83,400,000. The company operates in many countries, but most of its business is in Canada, the United States and Great Britain.

ONLY HIGH-QUALITY BACON BRINGS TOP PRICES ON THE BRITISH MARKET

Avoid LOSS OF YOUNG PIGS



PIGS lost mean money lost! Knowing this, experienced farmers, plan carefully to control losses and, if possible, raise every pig farrowed. The losses that occur are largely preventable . . . close attention to details will tend to correct them.

From farrowing to weaning is the critical time — and, as successful farmers know, it pays well to provide a little extra care during this period.

GUARD AGAINST THESE COMMON CAUSES OF LOSS . . .

LACK OF CARE at farrowing.

CRUSHING, accounts for the death of many young pigs, due to the sow lying or trampling on them. A guard rail in the pen will help prevent these accidents.

EXPOSURE also takes its toll. Prevent chilling; keep young pigs warm and comfortable.

ANEMIA is an unthrifty condition all too common among young pigs. It can

be easily prevented or corrected if taken in time.

SUDDEN CHANGE OF FEED AT WEANING. Gradually teach young pigs to eat before weaning. Creep feeding provides a practical method of doing this.

PARASITES — a common cause of unthrifty pigs. Sanitary conditions provide protection against this danger.

The Dominion Experimental Farms from coast to coast raise and feed hogs to obtain unbiased breeding and feeding facts. For information apply to the Superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Farm serving your District, or the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Marketing Service

DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OTTAWA

Honourable James G. Gardiner, Minister.

MARINOVA OF THE SECRET SERVICE

Continued from page 12

and what he does when he's at home I can't tell you."

"But it all seemed innocent enough, and I didn't appear to be getting anywhere at all, until yesterday."

"What happened yesterday?" asked Lessinger.

"It seems the old joint has another house in the country. He went there yesterday."

"Ah, where is this house, Bernard?"

"It's in Suffolk. A big old place in a park, sort of manor-house. It's got about thirty rooms, and on the ground floor there's a big hall. Quite a place it is—looks like the Tower of London or a bit of the British Museum."

"What do you mean, Bernard?"

"It's got figures in armour standing like sentries down each side of the room. Knights, men-at-arms, pikemen, halberdiers, crusaders in chain shirts, figures in Spanish mail, and one that looks like a Chinaman or a Jap—he's got a wooden face with a mustache about a foot long."

"The baron is evidently a collector of old armour," said Lessinger. "Did you get inside this mansion?"

"Well, I just got a peep, boss. I went to the door with a bag; I was supposed to be peddling brushes. I pushed the bell and nobody answered, and when I turned the handle, would you believe me, the door opened. There was a small sort of lobby, and a door out of that which leads straight into this big hall where the armour is. There's all sorts of trophies of arms up on the wall—guns, swords, bayonets, lances, pistols and so on. Well, I heard a sort of stamping noise, and somebody's shouting Ha! like that, so I opened this door and peeped into the big hall where the armour is. And what do I see in there but a fight going on."

"A fight," echoed Lessinger. "Do you mean boxing?"

"No, a fight with swords. There were three men with swords attacking one man."

"Real swords?" demanded Lessinger.

"I THOUGHT they were at first, but I saw afterwards that they were foils, that business-like sort of foil which is called an épée. And the man who was being attacked was my old friend the baron. And a very good fight he was making of it too. You see, boss, I was misled, because they had no face-masks on, these fellows. They had short leather jackets, but I didn't notice that at first."

"The old gent was putting up all of a fight too. He was holding the three of them, jumping about like a cat. They were attacking him from all sides, trying to get behind him; but that strip of steel he had seemed to cover him like a suit of armour. They couldn't seem to get at him."

"Well, boss, I thought my old friend the baron was being murdered, and I guessed he wouldn't be any use to us after he was dead, so I let out a yell, and rushed at them. I didn't want to see this old gent killed before my eyes."

"Why, you idiot, it was just a fencing bout, one man against three. One of them apparently isn't enough to make the baron extend himself, so he takes them on three at a time."

"Well, I didn't think of that till afterwards," grumbled Bernard. "It was the first time I had ever seen one man fencing against three, and I thought they were murdering him."

"What happened when you charged into the room?"

"Plenty," replied Bernard. "They jumped on me, the four of them together, and they didn't handle me with gloves on either. They were pretty rough with me. I did the best I could, but I was outnumbered. Then they searched me, stripped me to the skin; and fortunately there wasn't anything of a suspicious nature on me. I was a brush peddler, and they couldn't make anything else out of me. That's where I learned a lesson from you, boss."

"What lesson, Bernard?" asked Lessinger pleasantly.

"You've always told me when I play a part, to play it thoroughly. So there was nothing on me to suggest I wasn't what I said I was. And I was glad then that you will never let me carry a gun. If I had had a gun on me—well, I don't believe I should be here now. I don't know for certain of course, but that's the sort of feeling they gave me."

"I explained, when they'd let me, that I thought somebody was being murdered, and all I did was to come to the rescue. And at last my old friend the baron laughed. He said—'Let him go. Kick him off the place.' And the other three did it. They kicked me out of the house and right off the premises. I left my brushes behind. They told me not to come back any more, and I said they needn't worry."

"Very amusing," said Lessinger.

"I'm glad you think so, boss."

"Did you find out anything else?"

"Yes. This house is just outside a village. I sat in the local pub that evening, and bought a few beers for the village lads. I learned that the baron comes to the big house occasionally, and stays a few days. He is looked upon as the local mystery. Not half that house is used. The three men stay there all the time, and two women go there from the village, to cook and clean, but they don't stay in the house at night."

"There's a good deal of coming and going by car, and the cars usually come after dark. Nobody knows what the old boy does when he is there, except that he does a lot of fencing with his three watch-dogs."

"It's all very interesting, Bernard," said Lessinger with a slight lift of the shoulders, "but unfortunately I think we're on the wrong man."

"How's that, boss?"

"This Baron Rix seems to fill the bill satisfactorily—except that he hasn't a wooden leg."

"You're sure that leg was off, boss? It wasn't just stiff at the knee? He might have had treatment, or an operation."

"My information is that it is an artificial leg."

Bernard rubbed his ear in a puzzled way. "He couldn't have grown a new leg, and that's a fact. Want me to take you down to this place, boss, so that you can give it a look over?"

"No," replied Lessinger. "I don't want you any more. I don't think the baron is our man."

But Serpolet, who had heard all this, looked at him suspiciously. There was a certain thoughtfulness about him, which she had observed before, and which always made her watchful.

When in the early evening he dressed carefully in evening clothes, and explained that he was going to a society function at the Porchester Hotel, the invitation for which he showed her, Serpolet decided that he was up to something. She was always suspicious when he went out of his way to explain where he was going.

TEDDY went into the smoking-room of the Yimpers. He had come to a decision. He would go to Scotland Yard. So far as he could see there was nothing else he could do.

All day he had been beating his brains over his problem without getting anywhere. He realized the danger of going to the Yard. It might seal Marinova's fate if Leshkin discovered that the police were on his trail. But what else was he to do? He did not know where Marinova was or Leshkin, and he could not sit down and do nothing.

There was only one other occupant of the smoking-room—a man in evening dress reading a newspaper. He put the paper down, and Teddy chucked off a cry of amazement. It was Mr. Smith.

"My God," he said hoarsely. "You're the very man I want."

"I came here to see you," replied Mr. Smith quietly.

"But—are you a member?"

"Temporarily. A friend gave me a card. Have you any news of Marinova?"

"Yes." Teddy's hands shook as he gave Mr. Smith the letter, the photograph and the pigeon's blood ruby. Smith studied them for a minute, especially the photograph. Then he stood up.

"I have a car at the door," he said authoritatively.

TEDDY didn't even ask a question. He followed Mr. Smith out of the club, got into a sumptuous and powerful-looking car, and drove off with him.

Mr. Smith drove silently and skilfully. Not until they were out of London, and the big headlights were cutting a lane between green hedges, did he say—

"You don't ask where we are going."

"No," replied Teddy, gritting his teeth. "I don't care where we are going."

"You perhaps still have it in your mind that I am Feodor Leshkin or one of his men. You have every justification for assuming so."

"I don't care who you are," replied Teddy. "If you are one of Leshkin's crowd, and are taking me to him, so much the better. Where Leshkin is, Marinova will be; and that's where I want to be."

There was a short pause, and then Mr. Smith said—"You are a brave man, Montrose, and I like your style. Are you armed?"

"No," said Teddy.

Mr. Smith took an automatic from his pocket, and dropped it in Teddy's lap.

"Then you had better take this."

"Have you another one?" asked Teddy.

"No. There may be some shooting later on, and I prefer not to do any of it. It is against my principles. If Leshkin has to be killed, you will have to do it, because this is your quarrel, not mine."

They drove for nearly two hours very steadily. Mr. Smith seemed to be in no hurry. He said—"The roads are very dangerous nowadays. I don't believe in speeding when there is no necessity for it. Also I don't want to be too early."

Teddy gave him a sidelong glance of astonishment. This Mr. Smith was a mystery. Was he nervous? Teddy had decided once again to trust him, because Marinova had trusted him. He had looked at the automatic and saw that it was loaded. A man would hardly hand over his only weapon if he were playing a double game.

"Are we going to Feodor Leshkin?" asked Teddy.

"Yes."

"And Marinova?"

"I hope so."

WHEN Mr. Smith parked the car on a grass verge in a lane and turned the lights out, Teddy knew they had come to the end of their journey. They walked about a quarter of a mile, and broke through a hedge. Teddy saw the lights of a house surrounded by sweeping lawns.

As they approached it, and before Teddy saw anything, Mr. Smith drew him into a thicket of rhododendrons.

"Somebody is coming," he whispered.

Presently a man passed them, walking noiselessly on the soft turf. He was being dragged along by a huge mastiff on a chain. They saw him put the dog into a garage close by and lock him up for the night.

"Jump him as he comes back," whispered Mr. Smith.

As the man passed close to the thicket, Teddy and Mr. Smith leapt on him silently. He had only time for one surprised gasp, before Mr. Smith rammed his face into the grass and held it there, while Teddy tied him up securely. Mr. Smith produced a whole bunch of cords cut into suitable lengths. He seemed to have thought of everything. They found a woodshed with a padlock on it, in which somebody had thoughtfully left the key. They locked him in, bound and gagged, and left him.

"That will make one less," said Mr. Smith. "Now, if we're lucky, there should be only the baron and two men. We will go to the front door."

The man who answered their ring surprised Teddy. He had been expecting something on the accepted lines of a tough, but this was a comparatively gentlemanly fellow, who spoke good English with a slight foreign accent.

"Mr. Edward Montrose and a friend," announced Mr. Smith.

If the man was surprised, he did not show it. He invited them in.

"The Baron Rix will see you," he said, politely.

Teddy noticed that he pressed a bell-push on the wall, and somewhere in the house he heard a distant tinkle three times. He guessed that this was a signal, and felt the automatic in his pocket.

Their guide led them through several passages, until they came to a door, which he opened for them to precede him. Mr. Smith stepped in unhesitatingly, and Teddy followed. He had all he could do to control himself, and he could not help a feeling of admiration for Smith who seemed entirely at his ease.

The room they were admitted to was a comparatively small one. It had two doors, the one they had entered by and one at the opposite end.

THERE were two men in this room.

One was a strong-looking, gentlemanly fellow like their guide; the other was the Baron Rix.

The baron sat at the end of a table about six feet long. It was covered with a cloth and strewn with papers and maps. Immediately behind him was the other door.

The baron rose slightly as they entered, and sat down again. The man who had brought them entered behind them and closed the door. Teddy tried to keep one eye on him over his shoulder, and the other on the baron and the third man. It was difficult. Mr. Smith paid no attention to anybody but the baron, and did not seem particularly interested in him. His manner was so nonchalant, that Teddy came to the conclusion that he was what he privately styled a wash-out. Whatever had to be done in this room he would have to do himself; and he was convinced that something would be done here before the mountains were much older.

"Mr. Edward Montrose and a friend," announced their guide.

"Which of you two gentlemen is Mr. Montrose?" asked the baron.

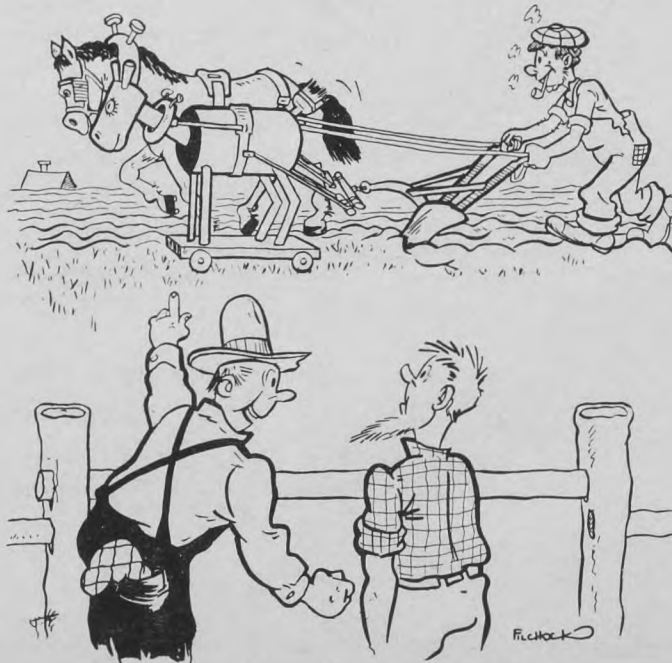
"This," said Mr. Smith, indicating Teddy.

"Then who, may I ask, are you, sir?"

"My name," said Mr. Smith, "is Lessinger."

EVEN the Baron Rix was startled at this, though not so startled as Teddy. The baron did not move or show any outward sign of excitement, but his pallid face burned a dull red and the pupils of his eyes contracted.

"Do I understand that you are Lessinger, the notorious thief and crook?"



"Oh! Sandy's horse won't pull by himself."

Want Wheat Board and Minimum Price

United Grain Growers' Directors hold special meeting and make strong declaration on behalf of western wheat growers

The Board of Directors of United Grain Growers Limited met in special session in Winnipeg, on February 22, to consider the announcement of government policy relating to wheat, made by the minister of agriculture on February 16, and at the close of the meeting issued the following statement:

The Board of Directors of United Grain Growers Limited, desires to make the strongest possible protest against any steps which will remove in the crop year 1939-40 the protection of a guaranteed minimum price for wheat which has been accorded the wheat growing industry under the Wheat Board Act of 1935.

To remove that protection at a time when disastrously low world market prices prevail is to threaten a crisis in the welfare of farmers of western Canada. It is also to endanger the whole welfare of the prairie provinces, with possible serious consequences to the economic fabric of the Dominion and lead to a lack of business confidence in the West.

The Board endorses the stand which has been taken by the Western Committee on markets and agricultural readjustment set up following the conference on markets for western farm products held in Winnipeg in December, 1938. It pledges itself to continued support of the efforts of that committee, widely representative and including representation of this Company and of six other farmers' organizations of western Canada.

Like that committee, this Company recognizes the need for a permanent policy, but takes the position that a permanent policy is in the nature of things unsuited to take care of a price emergency such as now exists.

Since 1931 the Government of Canada has assumed a wide responsibility in connection with the price of wheat, before 1935 through stabilization operations, and since that time through the Canadian Wheat Board. The Government of Canada should not, under the special conditions which result in the current disastrously low price for wheat in international trade, attempt at this moment to relieve itself of that responsibility, and to leave Canadian wheat growers exposed as no other wheat farmers in the world are exposed, to such prices.

This Board reiterates the reasons it presented to the recent Royal Grain Inquiry Commission as justifying a guaranteed minimum price basis for wheat as follows:

"(a) The tremendous importance to the national economy of Canada's export wheat trade.

"(b) The national responsibility for that enterprise undertaken during a long period of years through the deliberate encouragement of immigration, the opening up of the West by railway construction and by other means.

"(c) The admitted extent to which farmers' costs of production have been enhanced by tariffs.

"(d) The limitation of exports which has resulted from a policy of limiting imports into this country.

"(e) The fact that world wheat prices at which our crop must be sold are subject to conditions outside of control in Canada.

"(f) The wide range of natural conditions against which farmers in western Canada have to contend, with sometimes a low cost of production in favorable seasons, and in unfavorable seasons an extremely high cost."

In support of that stand attention is called to the following in the report of the Commission, on page 189:

"The question may well be asked, 'why should the Government give any special assistance to wheat marketing?' It has abundantly been shown in this report that in the past no commodity has contributed more than wheat to the wealth and the export trade of the country. The settlement of Canada's prairie regions was from 1870 onwards a fixed principle of Canadian policy. It will be found in an Order in Council of Sir John A. Macdonald's Government of May 30, 1884, and was formally adopted and reiterated by Sir Wilfrid Laurier on February 21, 1905. Through all the years and down to recent times great efforts were made to induce the flow of population to those territories. In the last years of the World War, when the world was said to be facing the prospect of famine, propaganda was conducted under government auspices urging our farmers into the greatest possible production of wheat. These lands were again selected for soldiers' settlement after the war.

"And within the area comprised in this policy of settlement and production, we have that great district which has become known as the drought area, large portions of which are fitted to produce many million bushels of the best wheat in the world, and nothing else in large quantities. The area I now refer to produces in normal years about 100 million bushels (and has in some years produced a much greater quantity) of this distinctive high-protein wheat which has given Canadian wheat its splendid reputation. Its only alternative uses are a reversion to grazing and the production of some rye and oats. But as long as the export trade in wheat continues, and especially if world trade comes into a period of greater expansion, Canada will have, with suitable weather, a most valuable asset in the produce of this area."

The Royal Commission also reported as follows: (page 25).

"The tariff and related imposts cause increased production and living expenses on the western farms and when added to taxes on land value, mortgage charges, etc., do not correlate well with a farm income noted for its variation with the weather and foreign demand. These taxes in turn cannot be shifted by the farmer to any great extent since the factors determining grain prices are of world wide scope."

And page 26:

"The purchasing power of the farmer is a decided influence in providing manufacturing, transportation and distribution interests with employment and revenues."

And page 27:

"These statistics reveal the importance of agricultural exports (and wheat, in particular) in balancing the international exchange of Canada, which is a net debtor country. Payment for imports and for interest and retirement of our national debt held in other countries is largely dependent upon Canada's continuation as an export country."

And on the same page:

"Undoubtedly, the western producer works under a disadvantage in Canada's fiscal policy. This was repeatedly emphasized in evidence before this Commission. The compensation suggested for this disability included measures directed toward reduction of production costs, continued improvements in marketing and handling methods from the standpoint of efficiency and economy, and any possible steps that can be taken to better overseas demand."

And further, on the same page:

"The continuation of our export trade is essential and because of the important place of wheat in such trade, it deserves special consideration."

While the Royal Commission recommended that the Government should remain out of the wheat trade, that recommendation applied only if normal conditions prevail as the following sentence shows: (Page 189).

"I am therefore of the opinion that *under what may be called normal conditions*—open markets in the United Kingdom, a fair relationship between world supply and import demand, and no danger clouds on the immediate horizon—the Government should remain out of the grain trade, and our wheat should be marketed by means of the futures market system (under proper supervision), and encouragement given to the creation of co-operative marketing associations, or Pools."

As present conditions are not normal, as defined by the Commissioner, the foregoing recommendation does not apply. Instead, there properly applies the recommendation made by the Commissioner for retention of the Wheat Board in 1938-39 in the following words: (page 194).

"For all these reasons (and notwithstanding the adverse considerations to which I have referred in relation to government boards) I do not feel that I can suggest the immediate dissolution of the Canadian Wheat Board. There is a strong possibility that conditions may develop which will require a measure of assistance in the marketing of the coming crop, and I do not know, of course, how long these conditions may continue after the final chapter of this report is written. In the meantime I can think of nothing better to suggest than that the Board be maintained to meet any situation which may arise."

Conditions which were seen as a "strong possibility" in May, 1938, when the report was signed, did develop and amply justified the continuance of the Wheat Board and the guaranteed minimum price. The continuance of those conditions makes the retention of protection as necessary now as it was when the report was signed, or when the minimum price basis of 80 cents was set.

The Board of United Grain Growers Ltd. welcomes the announcement of government intention to introduce legislation dealing with emergencies and intended to encourage home building and maintenance. It is entirely proper that the responsibility of the Dominion Government for the settlement of western Canada should be recognized by such assistance when crop failures result from drought or other natural causes. But this Board protests against the cost being transferred to farmers who do produce, and thereby add to the wealth of the country, by removing from them the price protection they have previously been accorded.

Further, this Board representing the farmers' institution which was responsible for the introduction of the pooling idea into western Canada, welcomes the announcement of the intention of the government to promote co-operative marketing. It points out, however, that pool selling of farm products at disastrously low prices offers no relief from the effect of such prices.

This Board further points out that the cost to the Dominion Treasury of operating the Wheat Board for the crop of 1935-36 was very largely offset by the profits finally realized on the stabilization operations which were wound up by the Board. Except for the current year the cost to the Dominion Treasury of steps taken for wheat price assistance have been insignificant in relation to the wealth which has been produced for all Canada by the wheat industry of the West, and the cost of operation of the Wheat Board for the current year estimated at \$48,000,000.00 is but a small fraction of the burden which has been borne by western agriculture in increased cost of production due to the tariff, and the huge loss brought about by a currency policy, which for a long period allowed sterling to be at a tremendous discount as compared to the Canadian dollar.

Desirable as it may appear in the interests of the Dominion of Canada to have a larger number of families established on the land, this Board protests against any theory that the welfare of farmers now so established, under conditions which do not yield a proper standard of living, can be improved by increasing the number of farmers among whom an inadequate agricultural income is to be divided.

Once again this Board stresses the need for intensive promotional work to enlarge the markets for Canadian wheat. It calls attention to the representations presented by this Company to the Royal Grain Inquiry Commission and to the endorsement of the Commission of the idea of establishing a Canadian Wheat Institute to carry on such work, (page 191 of the Commission report).

Realizing the vital importance of a reasonable wheat price level not only to the individual farmer but to all those with interests of any kind in western Canada, this Board appeals to all such interests for support of the endeavor to maintain a guaranteed price at least for another year, and until the development of world political conditions makes it clearer what may lie ahead with respect to the international wheat situation, and the extent to which there can be maintained Canada's great enterprise of growing wheat for export.

Lessinger bowed slightly. "I prefer the word famous, but it is after all merely an expression. My business or profession is as you have indicated."

"Have you come to rob me?"

"No. I have come to make a bargain with you."

For a moment a smile flickered at the corners of the baron's thin mouth. He moved a paper in front of him, and the next instant a heavy automatic appeared in his hand.

"Put your hands up, Lessinger!"

But Lessinger's hands were up already.

Teddy, who had not yet recovered from the shock of learning that the mild-mannered Mr. Smith was the notorious Lessinger, went into action precipitately. His own automatic was out. He saw the other two men converging on him from front and rear, but he fired point-blank at the baron.

That is, he pulled the trigger, but nothing happened except a click. And the next moment the baron's two men were on him.

Teddy dropped his useless weapon and put up a good fight. But the men had hold of his two arms. They were strong and clever, and knew all the jujitsu holds. In a moment his arms were twisted behind his back in a paralyzing lock which rendered him completely helpless.

Lessinger had not moved. He stood with his hands above his head under the unwavering muzzle of the baron's gun.

"I'm sorry, Montrose," said Lessinger quietly. "This is my fault. I forgot to tell you about the safety-catch."

Teddy was not used to pistols. He also had forgotten the safety-catch. In fact he had not known there was one. The baron's voice took on a note of sternness, but the grey eyes were kindling with triumph.

"Sit down, Lessinger. Put your hands on the table in front of you. That is quite satisfactory. Keep them there. I am interested to meet you. I have always heard that you are a dangerous man; but I am disappointed. Are you here on Mr. Montrose's business or your own?"

"Chiefly my own," replied Lessinger.

"I thought so. I have always heard that you are a man who never, as it were, does anything for nothing. What is the bargain you have to propose to me?"

"I have in my pocket," said Lessinger, "the letter which Marinova wrote to Alan Brett."

EVEN the baron could not conceal the relief that came into his face at this. "I am prepared to hand it over to you—on conditions."

"You are hardly in a position to impose conditions," said the baron smoothly. "But please tell me what these conditions are."

"I will give you the letter in exchange for a certain diplomatic document. I think you will know the document I refer to without going into further details."

Again the baron's face flushed a dull red. Teddy, helpless in the iron grip of his two captors, heard all this with a mounting dismay. Not a word had Lessinger, alias Mr. Smith, said about Marinova. He was playing his own game, callously seeking his own ends, and using for his purpose the only weapon they had—Marinova's letter.

"Enough of this," said the baron with a crackle in his voice. "I was given to understand that you had, for a thief, a certain amount of intelligence. Another popular delusion, I suppose. Realize your position, fool. I have in this house the woman you, or your friend, were mad enough to try to protect."

"Marinova is here then?"

"Yes."

"That's what I wanted to know."

"And you are just as much in my power as she is. I can shoot you—and believe me I will if necessary—and take the letter from you. I give you two minutes to think it over."

Lessinger looked round the room slowly and thoughtfully, turning away from the agonized prayer in Teddy's face.

"You win, baron," he said calmly. "This is not my most successful day, but we can't expect always to have the luck."

He took a letter from his pocket and tossed it the length of the table.

The baron took it eagerly. He had to put his automatic down to open it.

Then something curious happened. As he unfolded the letter it seemed to stick. He pulled the adhering surfaces apart, and a little cloud of blue vapour puffed into his face.

The effect was amazing and instantaneous. He seemed to choke. He clawed at his throat and gasped hoarsely—

"Help! Get him."

Then he collapsed in his chair like a pricked balloon.

SEVERAL things had been happening simultaneously. Lessinger jerked the tablecloth towards him and snatched the baron's gun. The baron's two men automatically released Teddy and sprang at Lessinger.

But they were a fraction of a second too late. They recoiled before the menacing muzzle of the baron's gun.

Lessinger was on his feet, the gun held waist high—very steady. The mild Mr. Smith had changed. His face was grim and implacable; there was a molten glare in his eyes—like brass. His voice snapped like a whip.

"Get back, you two. Against the wall."



Sharp. Watch 'em, Teddy."

He threw a glance at the baron. He was collapsed in his chair like a bundle of rags.

"He'll last a few minutes," said Lessinger. "Now, Teddy, truss those two up. Make a job of them; they're a slippery pair. I'll keep the gun on them. Here are the cords."

Teddy did make a job of them. He tied their hands behind them; then their ankles. Then he passed a length of cord between ankles and wrists and drew them together. They looked like a pair of fowls trussed for the oven. Lessinger chuckled and put his gun away.

"O.K., Teddy. Grab that letter. It's on the table. Don't be afraid; it's quite safe now. He had just a puff of poison gas—an old trick. He ought to have been up to that one; it's very popular with the secret agents. But he bought it. That's the trouble with Feodor Leshkin Baron Rix; he had too much confidence in himself. You're rather like that yourself, Teddy. Self-confidence is splendid. You'll never get anywhere without it, but always give the other fellow credit for a bit of ordinary nous, in case he should happen to have some. And never let yourself think you have all the cards in the pack, even if you've counted them. There is always the Joker. Now what do you think of this safe, Teddy? It has all the appearance to me of a sound job. What's your opinion?"

Teddy was out of his depth. So many things had happened, there had been so many staggering surprises for him in the last few strenuous minutes, that his wits were scattered.

Lessinger was standing in front of a big wall-safe, gazing at it abstractedly. Teddy could not understand what he was getting at. He had not yet properly assimilated the fact that Mr. Smith was Lessinger, and that Lessinger, though willing at times to go out of his way to help others, had always a duty to perform to himself.

The safe was built like a battleship, and Lessinger was now running his fingers delicately over the dial, apparently oblivious of everything else.

Teddy caught him by the arm.

"Mr. Smith—Lessinger—have you forgotten Marinova?"

A startled exclamation came from Lessinger. Teddy wheeled round just in time to see the baron disappear through the door behind his chair. He had recovered—and bolted.

"After him," shouted Lessinger. "Quick—he's going to Marinova."

Teddy needed no urging. In his blind rush for the door he tripped over a chair, and Lessinger tripped over him. When they got through the doorway, they found themselves in that long hall where the mail-clad effigies stood in a serried row on either side.

The baron was half-way down the hall, and had snatched a sword from one of the trophies. He was making for a door at the further end.

A searing flame of illumination told Teddy that if he didn't get to that door before the baron—it would be the end of Marinova.

And he had no earthly chance of getting there before the baron.

THE game seemed lost, just when they had it in their hands. The death of Marinova would be Leshkin's revenge.



Marinova was somewhere on the other side of that door.

But just as Leshkin was within two yards of it, the door opened. A slim, quaintly theatrical figure stepped into view.

A woman—or rather a slinky slip of a girl, clad in black from head to foot, with a black mask over the upper half of her face.

She wore a form-fitting doublet of black silk, belted at the waist. It was buttoned high up at the neck, and ended well above the knees. Black silk stockings and shoes and black gloves. The only patch of white about her was the lower half of the face, on which the heart-shaped mouth made a patch of crimson.

She held a gun in her hand, and it stopped Feodor Leshkin's headlong rush like a wall.

He shrugged his shoulders. Feodor Leshkin had been prepared to kill a woman, but he was apparently not so ready to be killed by one; and he made no mistake about the lethal potentialities of that extremely slim black figure in front of the door.

He faced about, and waited for his pursuers with a fidgety sword.

Teddy and Lessinger had come to a stop midway in the length of the armour room when they saw the black figure emerge.

Lessinger pulled his automatic out of his pocket and put it into Teddy's hand.

"Here you are," he said in a low voice. "Your job. It's no use asking him to surrender, because he won't, and if you go near him he'll run you through as if you were a porker."

Teddy took the automatic, looked at it for a moment, and handed it back.

"No thanks," he said quietly. "I couldn't do that."

He went to the wall and took down a rapier. It was an exactly similar weapon to the one the baron had. No stiffened foil of the fencing school this, but the real thing. An authentic duelling sword.

"What are you going to do?" whispered Lessinger urgently.

"Kill him," replied Teddy shortly.

"You're mad. Don't you know who he is?"

"Yes, I know."

"He was one of the leading swordsmen of Europe in his day, and he's good enough now to take on three good fencers at once."

"I shall kill him," said Teddy quietly. "Come over here, sir."

LESSINGER drew away with a gesture of despair. Serpolet, a slim masked figure in black, did not move from her post in front of that closed door. The baron and Teddy occupied the centre of the long room, the points of their swords resting lightly on the floor. The mailed figures made two lines the whole length of the room, and seemed to be looking on at something which they understood.

Both men had thrown off jackets and waistcoats. They stood in shirts and trousers, and gave the full gymnasium salute punctiliously.

"On guard, sir," said Teddy.

The slim blades crossed and slithered, and the pommel guards clashed as they came in violent contact.

Teddy was not so mad as he seemed. He had been the best fencer of his year at the Varsity, and had kept it up since for the sake of the exercise. He might have become outstanding, but was too indolent. He preferred to regard all sports as a game.

Now he was playing the game for his life, but he never had a moment's doubt of the issue. He knew he would kill his man. This was the man who had murdered Alan Brett and would have murdered Marinova.

The baron was the better fencer, and for the first few minutes Teddy was hard put to it to defend himself against his furious assaults.

Up and down the long room they went, Teddy always on the retreat and always on the defensive, but calm and steady as a rock. Serpolet thought it was all over and covered her eyes. But when she looked again they were back in the middle of the room, and the baron's fury seemed to be tiring a little.

Teddy had never been a slave of the schools. He had an original mind, and had perfected several thrusts of his own which had done him good service in the past. They were all wrong according to the book, but this only made them the more difficult to counter.

THEY worried the baron, and presently he was on the defensive and Teddy was attacking. For ten minutes it went on, the steely whisper of the blades like wind in the rushes, the ringing clash of the pommel guards, and every now and then an explosive Ha! from the baron, as he lunged and stamped with a stroke which he expected to end it all.

But Teddy always managed to turn the stroke aside, or to twist himself out of the way. He was not so clever as the baron in protecting himself with his sword as if it were a suit of mail. Some of the baron's vicious thrusts got through, but Teddy was very expert at wriggling out of the way.

The baron tired while Teddy grew stronger. The end came abruptly just at the moment when it seemed that Teddy had paid the price of his audacity with his life.

He made a rather clumsy lunge and stumbled, leaving himself open; but simultaneously, he dropped, like a boxer ducking from a lead. The baron sprang in like lightning, and his blade drew blood, high up in his opponent's shoulder.

"Touché!" he cried exultantly; but his shout ended with a choking gasp.

From his crouching position, before the baron could recover his stance, Teddy lunged to the full spread, left hand on the ground, and ran him through the body.

Feodor Leshkin stood for a moment while they watched him fascinated. The double row of mailed figures seemed to watch him too, as if they had looked on things like this before.

The baron's face had a look of surprise. He put his hand to his breast, and then collapsed in a heap. It was as if his last living thought was one of amazement, that he had been beaten by a clumsy amateur at the game which he had made his own.

TEDDY MONTROSE stabbed his sword into the floor and darted at that closed door, where the slinky Serpolet still stood on guard.

She moved aside, and Teddy paused

in his headlong errand to look into her masked face.

"She's in there," said Serpolet softly.

"Who are you, please?" he asked, not forgetting even in this tense moment that he was speaking to a woman, and that he had been trained as a gentleman.

"A friend," said Serpolet; and it seemed that the crimson, heart-shaped mouth smiled at him.

"You have been a friend to me indeed," he answered, as he pushed the door open.

Lessinger seemed to be talking to himself. He was saying—"This still leaves the wooden leg unexplained. Ah, Serpolet, once more you have been extremely helpful. How did you get in?"

"At the back," she said. "I found a window open. While you were in with the baron, I searched for this girl, Marinova."

"You found her?"

"Yes. She's in there. Oh, she'll be all right pretty soon, but I think she's had a rough time. She was tied down hand and foot on a sort of couch, so that she could only move her head. I don't know what they've done to her. Plenty, I think, but they haven't frightened her. She had her worst scare when I came into the room. She must have thought I was the executioner. The first thing she asked for when I set her free and told her the worst was over, was Teddy. Who's Teddy?"

"You just let him in to her," said Lessinger.

"I thought perhaps it was that. Then you needn't worry about a doctor. I think he will be her best medicine."

"You followed me, Serpolet?"

"Of course. I knew you weren't going to that reception. I always know when you are going out hunting trouble. You look so innocent. What shall I do now?"

"Keep a watch on the road outside, Serpolet. There is something I want to attend to, and we must guard against interruptions. At any moment a carload of the baron's myrmidons might arrive, which would be awkward."

Serpolet took her mask off, smiled and went off obediently. Lessinger tip-toed to the door through which Teddy had disappeared and opened it silently.

They were there—Teddy sitting on a low sofa, which Lessinger recognized as the one on which the apparently dead girl had been laid out in that terrible photograph. Marinova was in his arms, and for all the notice they took of the opening door, they might have been in the middle of the Pacific Ocean. Lessinger closed the door gently.

AT least a quarter of an hour afterwards Teddy said—

"Marinova, do you know whom we have most to thank for this?"

"You, Teddy," she said promptly.

"No," said Teddy. "I have made every fool mistake it is possible for a man to make."

She put her fingers over his lips, and then took them away and kissed him. Teddy went on with determination—

"The man we have to thank for saving your life is—Lessinger."

She shook her head uncomprehendingly.

"Mr. Smith," said Teddy. "You were right when you told me to trust him."

"Did he—kill Feodor Leshkin?"

"No. I did that. It's the only thing I've done up to now, worth while. But there's one other worthwhile thing I'm going to do. Not just immediately, but as soon as possible."

"What—Teddy?"

"I'm going to marry you."

Her dark eyes shone at him. She leaned her face against his chest, and he thought he heard her murmur contentedly—"You wonderful man!"

"Stop here a minute and I'll go and find Lessinger," said Teddy. "The sooner we are out of this place the better." Though he had only just thought of that.

He found Lessinger in the room where they had interviewed the baron. Leshkin's two men were still trussed up on the floor like a couple of roasting fowls. Teddy's eyes popped when he saw that Lessinger had the big safe open. He was in the act of carefully folding an official-looking paper, which he put in his pocket.

"Lessinger—"

"Mr. Smith if you please," said Lessinger stiffly.

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"I'm sorry. What are you doing at that safe?"

"Just following my normal avocations as they say. You forget that I am by profession a thief, and I have my way to pay. I have just cleared up a trifling mystery. Have a look at this."

He took from the safe and put into Teddy's hands a hollow contrivance made of chromium-plated metal. It was curiously moulded, and opened down its length with a hinge.

"What is it?" asked Teddy puzzled.

"Feodor Leshkin's wooden leg."

"I—er—don't understand."

"This is a metal splint, moulded to fit the leg over the knee—about 15 inches long, as you observe. When this is put on and laced up, you have a perfectly rigid leg—a stiff knee."

"Do you mean to say the baron had some knee weakness, and had to wear this support sometimes?"

"No. He had nothing the matter with his leg, and my opinion is that he never did have. That was just a stunt—part of an ingenious disguise. My explanation is that whenever Feodor Leshkin appears in his own country where he is well known, he wears this steel splint. Thus he walks with a stiff knee, and when he sits down his left leg sticks out straight in front of him. He had carefully spread the fiction that he had an artificial leg. Don't you see how useful that would be? How difficult it would be to associate a man having two good legs, with the redoubtable Feodor Leshkin, who everybody knew to have lost a leg in the war. It deceived even me for a time."

"My hat!" muttered Teddy, scratching his head. "Do you mean to say you opened this safe in a quarter of an hour?"

"Less than that," replied Lessinger mildly. "Two minutes would be nearer."

"But you haven't any tools."

"I frequently open safes without tools," replied Lessinger. "It's a knack. But on this occasion I used a key which I took from the baron's pocket. It always saves a lot of time to use a key."

SIR WILLIAM was a very high official of the Foreign Office, and also—though this was not generally known—a very high official of the Secret Service.

But even Sir William, accustomed as he was to receiving mysterious and dramatic visitors, blinked a little when a plain envelope was brought to him, containing a plain card with a name written on it.

He tapped his teeth for a moment with the edge of the card, and then said—

"Yes. Show him in."

The visitor entered. A handsome man in the early thirties, dressed as for the paddock at Ascot. He wore a monocle and a toothbrush moustache.

"Please be seated," said Sir William. "So you are—Lessinger."

The visitor bowed slightly. Up to this point Sir William had been almost convinced that this caller was just one more madman. But having a wide knowledge of men and the world, he now revised his opinion. He had heard much of this man and was interested in his visit. Lessinger was looking round him, as if making note of the various doors and windows.

"Please make yourself at ease," said Sir William courteously. "This department has nothing to do with any other department—such as Scotland Yard for instance. I presume you have some definite purpose in calling on me, and for my part I can assure you that you are in no danger of—er—anything unpleasant."

"Thank you, Sir William. I have come here partly from motives of patriotism and partly on business. Perhaps you would be interested to read this. It is a typewritten transcript. The original document is in code, and is in my pocket."

Sir William read the document through. It took more than ten minutes. Then he blew his nose, wiped his spectacles and read it through again more slowly. Finally he looked up, and there was suppressed excitement in his eyes.

"Is this an authentic document?"

"I have every reason to believe so," returned Lessinger.

"How did you obtain it?"

"A few days ago a man was found

dead in a country house. The evidence was that he had been killed in a duel with swords. He was known in this country as the Baron Rix. In his own country his name was Feodor Leshkin."

SIR WILLIAM'S eyelids flickered slightly.

"How do you know this? What you are telling me has not been made public."

"I was there when the baron died."

"I see. And this document?"

"I took from his safe. I knew it was there."

"And you are willing to dispose of it—at a price?"

"The price is merely nominal. I am an Englishman, and I have no wish to bleed my own government, though I dare say I could stick you for a pretty good figure for that scrap of paper. However, I have incurred certain out-of-pocket expenses, and I have to pay my way. Shall we say five thousand pounds?"

"By all means," replied Sir William, and pulling open a drawer produced a cheque-book.

"Here is the original document in cipher," said Lessinger. "There is one other thing I want from you as part of the price."

Sir William paused with his pen over the cheque-book.

"If you mean with regard to yourself, you may take it that this department has no wish to embarrass those who bring it valuable information, and so far as we are concerned you will be in no way interfered with."

"It's nothing to do with me," replied Lessinger abruptly. "I can look after myself. But there is a girl named Marinova, who has been engaged in—er—subversive activities under the direction of Feodor Leshkin. On my undertaking that she has now ceased these activities, I want your promise that she shall be free from arrest."

"That will be more difficult. Is she still in this country?"

"Yes."

"Then I will give her twenty-four hours to leave it, and then, provided she does not come back—"

"She is about to become the wife of a young Englishman, and wishes to remain here. Her husband-to-be is the man who fought the duel with Baron Rix."

"That is a different matter," replied Sir William. "I will give this young woman a fortnight to make herself a British subject. After that I accept your personal undertaking that she will no longer be engaged in—er—subversive activities."

Their eyes met momentarily, and they both smiled very politely.

"Your cheque, Mr. Lessinger. You have let us off lightly. If at any future time you should happen to find yourself in possession of information likely to be of interest to this department, please do not hesitate to call on me."

* * *

ON the day before Teddy's marriage to Marinova, a bombshell was thrown into the midst of their mutual happiness by the arrest of Teddy!

But it was a damp squib so far as Superintendent McGoorty was concerned. Lessinger had a telephone conversation with Sir William; after which Sir William had another one with McGoorty.

Teddy was released with apologies, and the marriage which had been arranged did actually take place, with Mr. John Smith officiating as best man. It was not discovered until some days later, that Mr. John Smith, possibly by inadvertence, had signed the register in the name of Lessinger.

The best man's gift to the bridegroom was a Malacca sword-stick of the finest Toledo workmanship. The name of Feodor Leshkin had been erased, and a suitable inscription with Teddy's name replaced it.

Lessinger's gift to the bride was what he called a spot of advice.

"Teddy's a good boy, Marinova. But he's just a mite impulsive. Sometimes he's over-confident, and sometimes not confident enough. Get him to work. With you to work for, he'll do all right."

"I think he's wonderful, Mr. Smith," murmured Marinova.

THE END.

DOC WADE'S NIGHT CALL

Continued from page 7

grew louder; a hollow, mocking chant.

Winding in and out they rattled on through the bush, his active mind anticipating every turn, and almost every bump, so familiar was he with this trail; until presently they stopped with a jerk. The blindfold was snatched off.

"We're here, Doc," announced his captor.

He required a few seconds of earnest blinking before his eyes adjusted themselves to the illumination cast by the truck's headlights.

The truck stood in the entrance to a small glade. It was an almost perfect circle, not more than sixty feet across, hemmed in on every side by poplars, willows, and heavy undergrowth. Almost directly opposite where the truck stood was a small opening leading down to the river, not more than twenty feet below.

As Doc got out of the truck, the little clearing reminded him of a stage—with floodlights and all. The trees were the audience; the wind the music prefacing the opening act of a play. The wounded man was lying rolled up in an old blanket, to the left of the entrance, and out of the wind. He was not very old—he didn't appear to be much more than a boy—and very pale.

Doc picked up the youth's wrist. The lad opened his eyes, regarded him indifferently, and closed them again. His pulse was weak, very weak.

"Lost a lot of blood," supplied his companion.

"Pretty low. Need some hot water," muttered Doc.

"Nix, Doc—gotta do it cold."

Doc started for his bag, rolling up his sleeves on the way. He was not nervous now that he had something to do.

The man began undressing his companion. Doc required some water and started for the river. His captor left off what he was doing and followed him. Doc noticed that the man's hand was in his right-hand coat pocket. The fellow was prepared to shoot should he attempt a dash for freedom. This made Doc angry. He never yet had forsaken duty. The habit acquired during thirty odd years of practice would not permit him to fail to help a suffering creature.

When he was ready he spread the blanket out under the car's lights. Together they carried the wounded man out and laid him on the blanket.

"Take his head in your lap, catch him under the shoulders, and roll him over," he instructed his captor, guiding the patient's legs.

The youth groaned as though in great pain. "This is going to hurt, lad; so take hold of yourself," warned the veterinary surgeon.

The bullet had entered just above the knee joint, making a nasty hole. He experienced no difficulty in locating it under the glare of the headlights, but the moment he touched it, the patient jerked violently in the midst of a deep groan, and then seemed to relax completely.

Doc looked up slowly. "Still breathing," he asked.

The youth answered with a long breath.

His companion said, "Yeah," seriously. He was wearing a look of concern again, more genuine than the one he had worn earlier.

Doc had the bullet out before the patient again jerked to consciousness with a groan.

"Got 'er out boy," he muttered, starting to clean the wound.

The wind never ceased its whining throughout the operation. Every now and then it rose to a threatening swell of anger.

A freight train rolled to a stop at the C.P. water-tank, a short distance down stream. Of course, thought Doc, they came on that nine o'clock freight—he never had had a car. He felt a drop of rain strike his hand. The train snorted on into the night. He thought of it as a snort of defiance at everything within its sound, while he worked, cleansing, packing and bandaging the wound.

The wind, the train, the oncoming rain irritated him as he worked under his captor's watchful eye. He tried whistling a bit of a tune but he hadn't the heart, so he gave it up.

When the operation was completed he removed a round bottle from his bag and gave the patient a dose of stimulant. He was not unmindful of the unpleasant repercussions that could follow on the heels of this merciful act, should the patient die, and all the facts surrounding his last hours of life were brought to light. He returned the bottle to the bag and began methodically, to gather his instruments.

"Now you just lay on your belly—we'll be takin' the truck," his captor ordered, with a short, hard laugh.

Doc obeyed thankfully, with a prayer in his heart that he was to be left here to extricate himself, or to so remain until found. The rain was coming faster now, and he guessed that he was in for a cold soaking.

"Put your hands behind your back," said the man, bending over his prisoner with a rope.

"And you reach for the sky!" snapped a voice out beyond the circle of light.

With a snarl on his lips the man whirled about, drawing his gun. He stood leaning forward, knees slightly bent, muscles bunched after the fashion of a huge cat about to spring at its prey; striving desperately to see beyond the headlights' blinding glare.

JIM WHITE, after allowing Doc a quarter of an hour start, drove within a half a mile of the glade. From there he had come quietly on foot, thankful for the wind which permitted him to get within thirty feet of the three in the glade. Lying on his stomach in the underbrush he had been an eye witness to much that had taken place. He was still hugging the earth, satisfied that the gunman couldn't see him on account of the bright light in his eyes, and was prepared to remain where he was until the man moved away from Doc.

Doc, thinking old Jim's voice had never sounded more welcome than at this moment, found his prostrate position a very favorable one. He rolled over, drew up his knees and struck out with both feet. He caught the thug back of the knees. It was like knocking the centre-pole out of a bell-top tent. The man folded up like a jack-knife.

He struck the ground with his shoulders, and Doc who had spent over half of his life wrestling with the heads of thrown horses, needed no instructions in what to do. He straddled the man's head with a knee on either shoulder, squeezing them against the fellow's head like a rough rider, and thereby keeping his balance while he used all of his weight to keep that gun-hand pressed against the earth.

Jim rushed in, wrenched the gun from the fellow's hand, and snapped on a pair of handcuffs.

The man sat up and looked at the handcuffs. He cursed bitterly. "What's the idea?"

"I'm the village cop," Jim said pleasantly.

"You're kinda beyond your territory," the prisoner sneered.

"An' you're a long ways from Stony Mountain," Jim reminded him.

"It looks like at long last I'm about to break into print and become famous, catchin' two desprit crim'nals, ex-convicts an' rescuin' a silly old mutt in the middle of the night, and single-handed."

"What do you mean, single-handed!" Doc exclaimed.

"Well, all the flour you sprinkled wouldn't catch nothin'," scoffed Jim.

"Guess I'll have to bore larger drain-holes in the bottom of that truck-box, or stick the knife in further next time," said Doc soberly.

Then they both laughed.

"Smart guys!" sneered the prisoner.

"Well," observed Jim, "when a guy who owns a closed car, an' never has been known to pay anybody, starts truckin' an' writin' checks in the middle of the night, somethin' fishy. Huh! Some check! 'Something fishy—follow flour tracks—at distance.' Huh!"

"And something is fishy when a dog becomes wringing wet with sweat," said Doc, getting out his knife and tobacco.

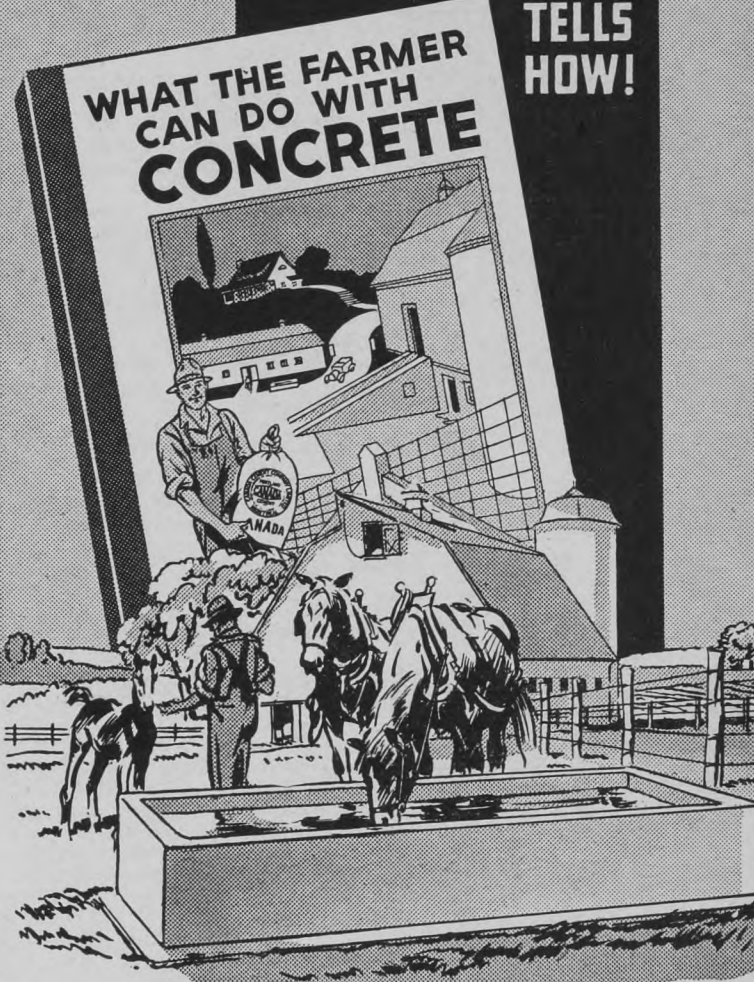
"Oh—I guess dogs can sweat as they like," Jim replied lightly.

"Sure," agreed Doc, "off the end of the tongue."

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LOOK FOR THE LEAF ON THE PACKAGE

Fruit and Garden

Fruit in the Peace

HERE is a pleasure in growing things — especially those whose success is dubious. The first two Hibernian apples he raised in the Peace River district meant more to the writer than 100-barrel crops of choice apples he had grown elsewhere. Had the tree produced only blossoms it would still have been worth while. Children who had never seen apple blossoms admired the petals. Adults hailing from apple-growing regions have been carried back in reverie. If it is worth growing a geranium or a lilac, why not an apple or plum tree, just for the pleasure and interest thereof?

Quantities of Osman and other good crabs ripened fully at the Beaverlodge experimental orchard in 1938. Manitoba wild plums bloomed profusely and fruited sparingly. Sand cherries were plentiful. A young Bessarabian hedge matured edible small sour cherries. A few elderberries ripened for pies. Sea buckthorn was massed with clusters of sessile yellow fruit. A native hawthorn and one other species bore first fruits. Buffaloberry, prevalent in southern Alberta, but rarely occurring in the Peace River district, was bright with tart red fruit, quite tasty when well ripened or lightly frosted and known to yield excellent jelly. Such things make home homier.—W. D. Albright.

Endive for Winter Use

We had a new salad for Christmas dinner. It was several years since I had tasted Witloff or French endive as it is called on hotel and restaurant menus. Just because it is always rather expensive wherever it is served, I had the idea it must be difficult to grow or entailed a lot of extra work, but on trying it, I found it was as easy to grow as lettuce.

Endive is low in food value, comparing in this respect with celery and cucumbers, but is valuable in so far as it brings green food to your table in winter. French endive is used only in salads and for garnishing and must not be confused with other endives whose leaves are picked in summer and cooked for greens.

Each year I like to try one or two new vegetables, besides the old standbys all of us raise, not only for variety on the table, but to see what they will do in my particular district, so last year I included a packet of French endive in my seed order. You simply sow it in rows as you would lettuce, thinning out the little plants to about six inches apart, and giving same cultivation as for carrots. In late autumn dig the roots up, cut off the leaves about half inch from the crown and store in the cellar in sand or ashes for about a month, to give the roots a rest. Then plant thickly in a deep box in earth and grow in the cellar or a warm dark room, and keep moist. This forces new shoots to start, which are blanched creamy white, because of the lack of light.

I have three boxes of these roots in the basement now with leaves four inches and more in length, which will not be ready for use until about February 1. As an experiment, I planted an apple box full of roots at the same time as those in the basement were planted, and set it in the woodbox near the kitchen stove, covering with a cloth to keep out the light. Because of the heat, the sprouts in this box grew very rapidly. They are not as strong and heavy as those in the basement growing in a more moderate temperature, but are crisp and delicious. It was from the kitchen box we had our Christmas salad.—H. A. Campbell.

Strawberry Breeding at Edmonton

On September 30, last, I was looking over the apple plantation at the University of Alberta with Dr. Shoemaker, when he remarked that he had some strawberries nearby that he would like me to see. On going over to the patch Dr. Shoemaker explained that it was composed of seedlings of his own raising that had been brought on in the greenhouse during the preceding winter and transplanted to their outside position after the danger from frost was over. The seeds from which these plants were



Half grown seedling apples in the fruit nursery of John Lloyd, Adanac, Sask.

grown were from a variety known as Stebart's Northern Everbearing on which Dr. Shoemaker had used pollen from the hardiest of the commercial varieties growing in the university collection.

There were a number of long rows of these strawberry plants and as they had been widely spaced it was easy to note the different habits of the individual seedlings. Some were quite compact and had made no runners, but were bearing heavily, others had made many runners, but had not fruited, while many combined both the heavy fruiting and runner-making habits.

There were so many individual seedlings fruiting that it was impossible to sample them all in the course of one afternoon, but I did my best and though I did not run across a poor berry still there was a great deal of variation in color, size, shape, and flavor. In size they ranged from medium to extra large and in all shapes from round to wedge shaped. A number had quite a brisk acid flavor that gave promise of good preserving qualities while others on account of their sweetness should make excellent dessert berries. Stebart's Northern Everbearing is said to be a hybrid of the wild strawberry and some of Dr. Shoemaker's seedlings had a decided wild strawberry flavor.

As Dr. Shoemaker says it would of course scarcely be wise to jump to conclusions on the results of one season's tests, but it was quite apparent that he has a great deal of very promising material and unless the coming winter deals very harshly with his strawberry patch Dr. Shoemaker will have a difficult task picking out half a dozen of the best.—F. L. Skinner.

Germinating Small Seeds

In conversation with M. B. Davis, Dominion Horticulturist, one day last summer he described the method they follow at the Ottawa Experimental Farm in germinating small seeds, such as gooseberries, currants, raspberries, strawberries, as follows: The fruit is allowed to become very ripe and then is crushed and put in a tub with water. It is stirred occasionally and the seed separates and falls to the bottom while the pulp floats on top. The seed is then washed out in clear water, but not allowed to dry. It is then sown in flats filled with a mixture of one-third sand and two-thirds peat moss. These flats are kept in a moist cellar at a temperature of 30 to 35 degrees, that is just above freezing. Under these conditions the seed ripens and passes through its rest period. The flats are brought up into the open early in the spring and the seeds germinate well. The little plants are pricked out when very small into other flats and eventually into the open field.



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Making a Start with Tree Fruits

Dr. Seager Wheeler speaks from twenty years' experience
with tree fruit in Saskatchewan

IN planning a fruit orchard one must start a year or two ahead. One should visualize the orchard as it will be when the trees are all planted and fully grown. It is seldom that one purchases all the kinds and varieties the first year, and space for this process of adding to the orchard from year to year must be provided in the original plan.

The location should be close to the house and most people are tempted to make their first start in the vegetable garden, giving the trees more room as their numbers increase. Judging from the letters I receive, submitting plans for approval, the garden is usually too small a place to start. In addition to the space to be occupied by the fruit trees, one must plan an adequate shelter belt on all sides. If possible select a slope to the north or east. In our locality the strongest winds are from the south and west and it is from these directions that the fruit trees require most protection. There will have to be some from the north also. The east side should be most open to provide air drainage during hot weather.

The planning of the windbreak is of some importance. The choice of trees in it may be left to the individual taste, but it is not advisable to plant poplars. They are surface feeders and rob the surrounding soil of moisture for a considerable distance. The outside belt of trees, which would include the farm buildings, should be some distance away, allowing for an inside belt of caragana, honeysuckle, or some other hedge of suitable height and habits. The space in between will serve to catch snow.

I advocate planting inside the foregoing an outside row of seedlings of the native plum. On the other side place a row of Siberian or named crab seedlings. These will pollinate the blossoms of your fruit trees and set heavier crops. These rows in your windbreak are not only useful, but their blossoms are a delight in spring and early summer, while some of the fruits will be worth while.

Hardiness Paramount Requirement

Having provided a suitable place it is important to plant only proven kinds of fruit. I specify this because we sometimes read in our Saskatchewan papers articles written by people in more favored sections recording success with varieties it would not be possible to grow here successfully. We have a fairly good range of kinds and varieties, and one should stick to it if he wishes to avoid disappointment and waste of time, labor and money.

The choice of standard apples is limited at present. We hear of large apples being grown here and there in the central and northern districts, but invariably it is only in very favorable seasons. The following year we find that the trees have partially or severely killed back, and eventually have to be dug out. At this time I have only one variety, Piotet, which has proven to be hardy. Another is a new introduction, a seedling of Blushed Calville, called Rescue. These are the only two varieties I would plant without getting advice from the nearest experimental farm or horticultural institution.

We have a wide choice of named crabs. Any of these will prove satisfactory: Osman, Olga, Adam, Linda, Silvia, Magnus, Robin, Dolgo, Saska. The last named is one of my own seedlings, of good quality, size and color. There are others, but the above are my choice.

At the present time the improved natives are the best type of plums to grow: Assiniboine, Mammoth, C.K.C., Dandy, Olsen, Premium. Cross-bred plums, like Pembina, Ojibwa and Cree, have not proven fully satisfactory with me. The Cree is the hardest, but the fruit is only a medium size and it cannot be depended on to fruit in every year.

Hybrid plums and cherries, like Opata, Sapa, Oka, Tom Thumb, Ruby, Prolific and Champa, grow in bush form and are particularly adapted to growing on prairie farms. While low in stature they

produce a heavy crop of fruit in practically every season. One does not have to wait some years before they come into bearing, as they fruit on one year and older wood.

Sand cherries vary in size and quality. A few have been named and propagated, such as Brooks and Mansan, as well as selections of my own, Advance and Jumbo, not yet introduced. Sand cherry seedlings are worth growing for they fruit very heavily, and they pollinate the other hybrid plums and cherries. When planting these hybrids I would suggest tying the stems close together with soft rags or twine in order to train them to grow more upright. The tie may be left on through the first and second growing seasons and then cut away. Tying this way keeps the growth off the ground, the bush will be more compact and the fruit kept cleaner.

Apples and crabs should be planted not closer than 15 by 18 feet apart, as they will require that space when they are fully grown. Plums may be planted in 16 to 18-foot rows, and nine feet apart in the row. The smaller hybrid plums and cherries may be planted eight feet apart in 15-foot rows. Sand cherries may be five or six feet apart in the row. These distances are for permanent planting. Seedlings may be planted closer together and left that way till they come into bearing. The rows may then be thinned out by discarding those of little value, or good specimens may be transplanted, or used for propagating.

Some Planting Kinks

Spring planting is generally most successful. The holes into which the trees are to be put may best be dug the fall previous. It collects snow and water and helps the young trees along. Holes should be dug deep enough to accommodate the plant and wide enough to take them without crowding. Sides should be vertical and the bottom flat. Keep subsoil and top soil separate when digging the hole. When filling in place the top soil about the roots and the subsoil on top. Tramp well. If water is added tramping must be done first. The surface need not be filled in level. It is best to leave a saucer-like depression to catch surface water during the first growing season.

In placing the tree in the hole see that the union of the graft is about two or three inches below the level of the soil. Trees should be cut back at the time of planting to about one foot of the ground. This will ensure a low headed tree which is essential in this climate.

Plan from the first to protect your trees from rabbits. I find that a reasonably cheap fence may be put up, with posts eight or nine feet apart, stringing with poultry netting. Five feet high will be sufficient. When putting on this poultry netting unroll it along the ground alongside the posts. Stretch with a 2x4, or better still a plank, the height of the wire. For every foot of height fasten a bridle snap to the plank. Tie a rope top and bottom, long enough to make a loop in the centre which is fastened to the wire stretcher.

Staple the starting end of the fence to the corner post, then have someone lift the wire from the ground and place it against the posts. When it is stiff enough to lay along the posts then it may be tightened by the wire stretcher. It is important to staple a four point barbed wire along the top, and a little bit higher than the poultry netting. Then, starting at one end, lift up the netting and put the double strand over the barbed wire, clinching in place with pliers. So built, it will remain tight for some time.

Do not plant raspberry canes in between your rows of fruit trees. In a year or two the suckers will come around the trees and become a nuisance. Don't put manure or any roughage around the trees. This will harbor mice that will eat the bark of your trees under the snow, with some danger of killing your trees. Clean cultivation is all that is necessary to ensure good growth in normal years.

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District Inspector, Seed Potato Certification, c/o Dominion Experimental Farm, Indian Head, Sask.

WESTERN SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA

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"Of failures in baking I'm never afraid;
And the Purity Cook Book is full of the things
A cook in a palace could set before kings."



BUTTER TARTS
2 eggs
2 cups brown sugar
1 tablespoon butter
1 teaspoon vanilla
2 cups raisins, currants, chopped dates, (stoned), figs or nuts
2 tablespoons milk or water
Purity Flour Pastry
Method—1. Beat eggs, add sugar, butter, vanilla, fruit and milk or water. 2. Line tart tins with uncooked pastry, place a teaspoon of mixture in each tin and bake in hot oven of 475 degrees for 15 minutes.
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PRIZEWINNERS

In "Fifty Questions"—
January

CONGRATULATIONS TO:

The following sent in perfect solutions with the exception of question 22, and win first and second prizes, respectively:

*STAN FOWLER, STAR CITY, SASK.
*MRS. CARL TATROE, R.R. No. 3, SEDGEWICK, ALTA.

Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Prizes go to:

*MISS N. COLES, GAINSBOROUGH, SASK.
*D. E. SAYER, GRENFELL, SASK.
*A. E. FAULKNER, R.R. No. 1, LEDUC, ALTA.
*A. J. POTVIN, 612 HASTINGS ST. E., VANCOUVER, B.C.

The seventh prize is divided equally between:

*MRS. T. S. SMITH, 400 WALLASEY ST., ST. JAMES, MAN.
*JAS. DINSMORE, ELVA, MAN.
*PETER GENIK, VENLAW, MAN.
*JAMES YEO, MELITA, MAN.
*S. A. HOLSTEIN, WAUCHOPE, SASK.

*Double Prize Money.

CORRECT SOLUTION

1. False; 2. True; 3. True; 4. False; 5. False (wrestling hold); 6. False (32); 7. True; 8. False (St. Helena—1821); 9. True; 10. True; 11. True (by J. Wilkes Booth); 12. False (Italy); 13. False (religious organization); 14. True; 15. False; 16. False (human disease); 17. False (a pedlar); 18. True; 19. False (marine animal); 20. True; 21. False (one sphinx at Gizeh is world famous); 22. False (1513); 23. True; 24. True; 25. True; 26. True; 27. False (1670); 28. False; 29. False; 30. False (peahen); 31. False (cannot fly); 32. False; 33. False (Hopewell, N.B.); 34. False (juice yielded by various trees); 35. False (same weight); 36. Cheetah; 37. Diamond; 38. John Milton; 39. Mt. Everest; 40. Mecca; 41. Ralph Connor; 42. Mississippi or Mississippi-Missouri; 43. Six sides; 44. Giraffe; 45. Whale; 46. Ostrich; 47. A dog; 48. Sturgeon; 49. Neither (in Palestine—Judea and Samaria ancient divisions non-existent today); 50. No.

ANOTHER CONTEST WILL BE FOUND ON PAGE 40.

The Country Boy

The Jiffy Artist

YOU can become a good sign painter in jig time with this alphabet. No matter what the letter or numeral, you merely draw a square and then add dashes. In fact for any kind and style of word layout you merely draw parallel lines, straight or curved, divide these into square units, then put the dashes in the right places. As, for instance, the sketch which shows the layout for Eggs For Sale.

The "A" is just the square, two short dashes properly placed, and the two top corners slightly rounded. "B" has the same two dashes plus a third and the top and bottom right hand corners are rounded. "C" has all four corners rounded and a short and long dash which form a "T." "D" has one long dash and the right hand corners rounded. "E" uses two long dashes. "F" is like the "E" except that one more dash is drawn at right angles to the lower one and the resulting square blacked in. "G" is the same as the "C" but for one more dash and the lower, right hand corner isn't rounded. And so on through the alphabet. And in like manner you can make all the numerals.

An excellent effect results if you do your lettering in soft colored pencil such as red, then after the lettering is finished, rub over the area slightly with another soft pencil in blue. For signs for the roadway or other large lettering you can lay out the work in pencil, then use a narrow paint brush. Note that with this method the letters are all nicely spaced and look well when finished.

Ski-Sailing

If you have never buckled a pair of long limber skis to your boots you have missed the greatest sporting thrill in the world.

But skis and ski harness is rather an expensive business to indulge in! Oh, no! not for us country lads with a few tools. A bit of lumber, a wisp of imagination, and lots of time on our hands.

We fellows had never seen a real pair of skis or ski harness, nor a real skier in action, but we built our own pair, devised our harness and taught ourselves by the trial and error, or kill or cure method. Half the fun was building and rebuilding—learning the tricks in bending stiff boards—and making a harness that would hold together; the other half of the fun was finding out how to use our handiwork.

We used all sorts and kinds and sizes of wood. But to date, fir, a medium hard wood, about 3½ inches wide, ¾ inch thick and 6½ to 8 feet long, seems to be the best.

Taper the top of the end you intend to bend, back about two feet. Shave it down evenly to about a ¼ inch thick at the tip. Now put these ends in a wash boiler of water and let them soak a day or two. After that boil them vigorously three or four hours. While this is taking place prepare a press (a series of pries and levers) where you can put the desired curve in your skis and hold them until dry.

Don't be in too big a hurry to get your skis curved up. If the wood is old and dry you may have to boil it twice, and it is always advisable to leave your ski wood extra long so you can start all over again if your first operation isn't a success.

Leave the skis in the press a day at least to thoroughly dry, and during this time you can be making the harness. First take a flat piece of iron about as thick as the lead in your pencil and about 1½ inches wide. Bend this in a "U" shape so it is flat at the bottom to fit the sole of your boot, and at the same time tapered to fit snugly along the sides of your shoe. The sides of the "U" should be about 1½ inches high and slanted inward at the top. Bore a rivet hole in each of these sides, fasten a strap to buckle over your toe and another to go around your heel. Drill holes in the bottom of the "U" and it is ready to screw on to the harness block. This is a piece of wood slightly wider



This chart and the above sample show how you can become a sign painter in a jiffy

Just straight lines and dashes are used—

than the ski and a little longer than your foot. This in turn is screwed on the skis. We placed the harness so the skis will balance from the toe strap.

The next job is the cutting of a groove along the bottom of the skis from front to back to prevent side slippage. If you haven't the proper cutting tools, you can burn a groove, if you are careful, with a red hot iron rod. When this is completed sandpaper the sliding surface smooth, and your skis are ready to break you in.

They say that skis were made for hills, but we, here on the bald-headed prairie without a ripple in its surface, have added a new wrinkle to the sport.

We got our start behind the teams and rigs at the end of a long rope, and you can get plenty of spills and thrills. Then becoming more proficient and more daring we hitched the ropes behind the car, spills and thrills increasing at the square of the speed, as we rippled along over ditches filled with soft snow.

Then a blizzard came along and drifted in the roads—that seemed an end to the thrilling sport, but it was only a beginning. Reinforcing an old binder canvas with long sticks we made a sail 8x4 feet, put a harness on it, hitched it to our backs, put on our skis and went out into the storm.

A gust of wind caught the canvas sail, we leaned back into the harness, the skis cut through the snow sending up a spray of snow, and away we went—a ride as wild as a western blizzard itself. We learned to set our sails and tack back and forth across the fields. Who said you needed hills to ski? Wait until the hill-billy sportsmen hear of our prairie pranks and they'll be deserting their slippery slopes and heading for the wide open spaces.

A galloping breeze, a pair of skis, an open field and a sail, mix them all up and mix them up well, and that is the secret to winter's most thrilling sport—ski-sailing.—J. Russell Clarke.

A Party Stunt

When we have company, whether the group is large or small, whether it is a planned party or just a few friends who have perchance dropped in, our problem is usually, what can we do that is different? Here is an idea which will keep any number of almost any age occupied for a little time.

Each person is given a paper with the information on the left side only of that given below and has to write down the answers. The correct answers are those given on the right below, and will be kept secret by you until the answers are marked.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Something needed on a journey | Trunk (of the body) |
| 2. Instruments in a band | Drums (of ears) |
| 3. Tall tropical trees | Palms (of the hands) |
| 4. Students | Pupils (of eyes) |
| 5. A box | Chest |
| 6. A place of worship | Temple |
| 7. An oar | Scull (skull) |
| 8. The cause of high prices | Waste (waist) |
| 9. The end of a book | Appendix |
| 10. Found over rivers | Bridge (of nose) |
| 11. Whips | Lashes (of eyes) |
| 12. A young animal | Calf |
| 13. Weapons | Arms |
| 14. Streaks of ore | Veins |
| 15. Shellfish | Mussels (muscles) |

Of course it will be necessary to explain before starting that all the descriptions are those of parts of the body. A time limit should also be set, allowing about one minute per question.—R.K.J.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION "THE GUIDE"

Girls' Corner

St. Patrick Games

PERHAPS you will be thinking of having a St. Patrick's party this month. Of course you will want to have suitable games.

Do It

This game will liven up a party that is stiff to start.

Send one of the group from the room and the others decide on something for her to do. When she comes in the party begins to sing, *How Green You Are*, to the tune of *Auld Lang Syne*. The lone player wanders around the room trying to guess what she is to do. If she comes near the thing she is to do something with, the singers lower their voices and as she moves away they sing louder. This is the clue for the player and a person good at taking a hint may quickly walk up to a fire and poke it or straighten a crooked tie, or whatever the crowd are concentrating on her doing.

Horse Racing

This is a very popular ship board game, but it can be used easily for a house party.

You will need a race track, six toy animals, each marked with a number on its back and a pair of dice.

You can make a race track with a strip of paper, like shelf paper placed on the dining-room table or the floor. Divide the strip crosswise with parallel lines into 20 sections, having each section long enough to accommodate the animals.

In the sixth section print, Advance to Ten; in the seventh, Start Over Again; in the twelfth, Advance to 15; and in the seventeenth, Back to Ten.

The animals are lined up at the starting line. The players are divided into racers, betters and one jockey and one starter. The betters are provided with beans and they can bet two beans on any horse or horses that they wish.

The jockey and the starter roll the dice. The number on the starter's dice designates which horse moves and the jockey's number tells how many spaces he moves. For example, if the starter has a two up, and the jockey a six, horse number two moves six spaces. The rolling continues until one animal crosses the finish line, and this must be done on the exact throw of the dice. If one animal is on 18 he can move on a one or two and finishes on a three, but he must stay where he is on a four or over.

The owner of the winning horse gets half the beans bet, and the betters on the horse get the balance divided. The player having the largest number of beans at the end of the game wins the prize.—S.C.I.

A Hanging Pond for your Room

You can make this hanging pond or aquarium for your room and enjoy it immensely this spring. Stocked with two small gold fish, a hyacinth and two or three small ivy plants, it will give you hours of enjoyment. Particularly if it is hung by the window, light will shine through and show up the interior unusually well.

Two small gold fish, the kind you can get at the dime store for five cents each, will be about the right size. Actually they will have more room in proportion to their size than a couple of canaries in a cage. The roots from the plants afford them shelter and seclusion and in no time at all they will start swimming rapidly about the moment you tap on the glass at feeding time. Sometimes, too, if the sun is permitted to shine through the glass, huge shadows of the fish will be thrown on the wall, four or five feet long as though you were seeing them through a huge microscope. But I'm getting ahead of the story.

For the container, you have several choices. An ordinary quart milk bottle will do, but a two-quart pickle jar of the wide mouth variety will be much better. A little decoration in the glass won't matter, too much will prevent getting a clear view of the interior at all times. By either scouting along the shelves of your grocery store or looking

through the assortment of bottles at the junk yard, you will be able to find just what you want. The wide mouth is rather important because if this top opening is too small or too far above the water level, fresh air will be kept from the water and cause it to grow stale.

Wash off the label and clean the container well. Make a wire ring considerably larger than the threaded neck of the bottle, wrapping the ends tightly. Lay this over the neck and with a spike, twist ears in the wire on opposite sides. Continue twisting until all the slack is removed and the ring is pressed firmly under the flange to prevent slipping off. Bend these ears up slightly. Then make a wire ball such as is found on cans of syrup and hook the ends into these ears.

Saw out a hook from hardwood, such as maple, walnut or beech, about four inches long and sand it well. Bore a hole through it just above centre and then give the piece a dip coat of varnish or rub in a good stain. Fasten this to the window sill or whatever place you wish the "pond" to be. Get a short length of brass chain from the dime store. Spread a link and make a loop large enough to fit over the wood hook, hooking the link into another one farther down the chain. Run the lower end of chain through the wire ball, bring up and hook this end into the same link that forms the top loop and press the links tight again.

Put in about 1½ quarts of water in a two-quart container and 1½ pints in a quart container. Place some small shells or stones in the bottom for color—colored marbles are also mighty attractive in water—then put in the fish. Ivy plants may be removed from their pots, the earth washed out and the roots sunk into the water. A small hyacinth can be floated on top of the water. These plants grow fast though and if you use one, you will need to remove the oldest leaves about every two weeks. Any other water plant life such as moss can be equally well used.

With this arrangement, an unusual thing takes place. The fish fertilize the plants and the plants keep the water aerated and fresh for the fish. Feed them sparingly about once every two days, and about once a month, or oftener in warm weather, change the water.

While this "pond" is large enough for two small gold fish, several tropical fish can be kept there in good health. Even during the hot months the fish will thrive and grow. Of course one of the chief points of charm of this unusual room addition is the fact that the pond is hanging and so good visibility permits you to see what's going on at all times. Another excellent place for this pond is beside a kitchen window and mother will enjoy your handiwork. You may use a container of colored glass if you wish, but any color, if too dark, will somewhat dull the sparkling effect.—Dale Van Horn.



Hanging Fish Pond.

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Since Organization	1,205,707,349
Assets December 31, 1938	875,894,272
Liabilities (including capital \$2,000,000)	847,776,064
Surplus and Contingency Reserve	28,118,208
New Assurances during 1938	193,134,981
Total Assurances in Force	2,905,380,286

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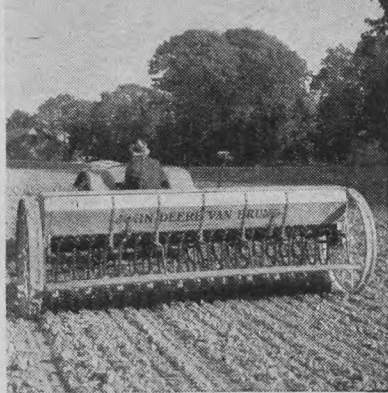
ESTABLISHED 1817

"A PERSONAL CHEQUING ACCOUNT FOR YOU"—Ask for booklet A63

Advertising Index

Turn to page 70 for a handy index of all advertisements—samples, free advice, etc.—that appear in this issue.

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THE name John Deere-Van Brunt on a grain drill spells the utmost in grain drill value—great strength—long life—low upkeep—bigger yields—more bushels per acre at lowest cost per bushel. A size for every farm; a type for all seeding requirements; special equipment and attachments for all conditions. Tractor- or horse-hitch. For over 75 years, "John Deere-Van Brunt Drills have made their way by the way they are made." See your John Deere dealer. Mail in the coupon today.

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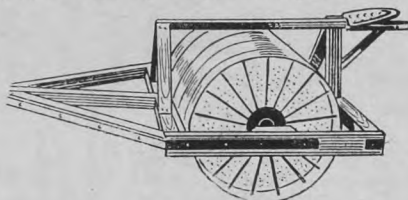
IODINE EDUCATIONAL BUREAU

March Days in the Workshop

Gadgets, simple and complex, that can be made there

Bull Wheels Make Land Rollers

This land roller has two unique features. It is built up of six old binder bull wheels with the lugs removed. All are



mounted on a single pipe shaft. Moreover, four of the wheels have been filled with concrete for the necessary weight. If desired, all six wheels can be thus filled, or only three or two. This makes the roller really adjustable as to weight and the width of ground covered can also be varied by adding or removing one or more wheels.

The frame is of 4x4 timbers with strap iron braces.—Dale Van Horn.

Another Door Catch

Seeing a door catch described in your Fall Work in the Workshop, I am enclosing a sketch of one I have used for quite a few years. It has an advantage over some door catches because it is used half way up the door and never becomes clogged with snow or ice. A bit of light spring, a short piece of strap iron and two quarter-inch bolts are all that are necessary to make it. The



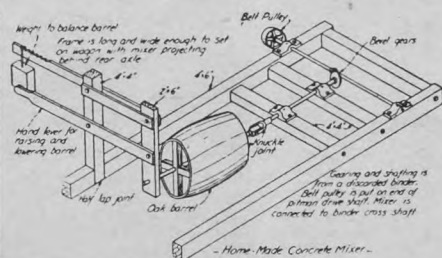
door is caught automatically when the door is pushed open wide and a slight pull back on the strap iron releases it. The catch will last as long as the building.—John R. Anderson, Rocanville, Sask.

Cutting a Bolt

Sometimes you may want to shorten a bolt by cutting off some of the threaded end. Before doing so always screw on the nut. Then after the cut has been made screw off the nut. It will act like a die and even up the broken thread at the end of the bolt.

Cement Mixer

This home-made cement mixer is made from old binder gearing and shafting and a discarded gasoline drum. The main frame is made from 4x6's and is made to go on a wagon with



the mixer projecting behind the rear axle. The hand lever raises and lowers the outer end of the drum for dumping and this makes it necessary to have a knuckle joint on the drive shaft, which works like a hinge. The belt pulley is put on the end of a pitman drive shaft and the drum on a binder cross shaft. The lever is weighted to balance the drum. This mixer has been in actual service and has given good satisfaction.—W.I.D.

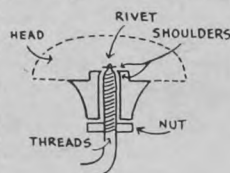
Handy Mirror Stand

A handy stand for a wall mirror to be used for shaving or on a dresser can be made from a piece of 2x4 with a slanting cut made near one end and large enough for the mirror to fit into. It can be made decorative if sanded smooth and painted to match the mirror.—M. E. Kibblewhite, Balzac, Alta.



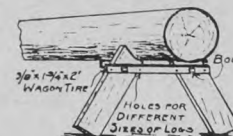
Preparing a Brace

After a lengthy tough service, the head on my bit brace became tight and would not turn freely. I unscrewed the hardwood head and found the shoulders worn out. To repair this I threaded part of the brace rod and screwed a nut on, assembled the rest of the parts back and the brace worked well again as the pressure is now on the nut.—T. T. Drewniak, Tolstoi, Man.



Handy Log Holder

Here is a handy log holder to hold logs and poles securely while blocks can be sawed off without danger of pinching. It is handier for two men, as one can lift the log while the other slips the holder back several feet. A weight laid across the other end of a short log will keep it from twisting. If desired, short sharpened nails can be driven into the holding jaws.—I.W.D.



Separator Stand

Here is another use for discarded parts of an old car. A model T Ford rear housing was taken apart and the axle and bearings removed. One half of it was stood on end with centre end down and bolted down firmly. After removing the brake band and spring hanger, a piece of plank 2x8x12 was bolted on top of this stand. Then it was ready to hold a small separator that is made without a stand. I have used this stand for some time.—Ronald H. Ealey, Snowden, Sask.



More Hitches Wanted

W.B.A. wants to know if a hitch can be made to pull a three-furrow horse plow, and behind that a two-furrow horse plow after a tractor. W.B. would like instructions for making netting which, he says, can be used for many purposes, such as fishing, tennis courts, covers for berry bushes and small fruit trees to keep birds away. W.E.H. wants to see a diagram of a seven-horse hitch for a 12-inch, three-furrow plow.

Tarring a Roof

For tarring a roof which was so small that I did not feel justified in buying a regular brush, I made one which answered the purpose just as well. It consists of an old paint brush, a garden hoe and a small C-clamp. The latter holds the brush securely to the hoe. This improvisation was assembled in a few minutes.—No name.



Self Closing Gate

A farm gate that is self closing is made like an ordinary gate except that the top bar is four inches shorter than the bottom one. Also the upper hinge pin is longer than the lower one by the same amount. When the gate is swung open the latch end will be elevated so that it will swing shut of its own weight no matter how much or how little it is opened.—Bernard Schick, Carmel, Sask.



CLIPPED HORSES DO MORE WORK

After winter dleness horses are soft and if not clipped they sweat their strength away. At night after a hard day's work the heavy mass of sweat-soaked long hair becomes icy cold—prevents rest, causes sickness. Sick horses slow up spring work. Clipped horses sweat less and dry quickly, rest well, feel peppy so they do a full day's work every day.

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COSTS . . and SAVE MONEY ON PRICE?**



Illustrated—Chevrolet 3/4 to 1-ton Stake. This type of body available for all Chevrolet truck capacities.

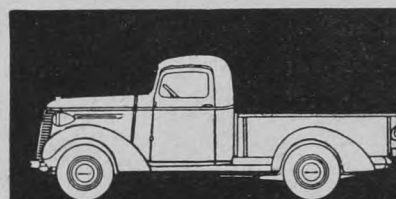
CHOOSE A CHEVROLET TRUCK

THE truck for bigger loads and smaller bills . . . the truck that saves you money on purchase price, gas and oil and upkeep . . . is *Chevrolet!* With a complete line of models ranging over six fields, from 1/2 to 2 1/2 tons, Chevrolet and Maple Leaf Trucks offer a selection that includes *exactly the right truck for your farm hauling job.* And no matter which you choose, every Chevrolet Truck gives you the high-torque, low-cost performance of Chevrolet's famous Valve-in-Head Six-Cylinder SPECIAL TRUCK ENGINE . . . dependable and powerful Hydraulic Truck Brakes . . . sturdier all-steel V-type Cab . . . and a Chevrolet-built truck body that stands the gaff of country running. Let your Chevrolet dealer demonstrate the truck that fits your job . . . compare Chevrolet on performance, operating cost and *delivered price.* You'll decide that to haul more — to have lower costs — and to save money on price —

CHEVROLET'S THE TRUCK! Low monthly payments on the General Motors Instalment Plan.



CHEVROLET



PICK UP DELIVERY



STAKE MODELS



PANEL MODELS

CHEVROLET 1/2-TON PICK-UP EXPRESS . . . a wonderfully handy and economical truck for every farmer. Also in 3/4 to 1-ton capacity with 8-ft. body. Priced away down in the very lowest price field — with extra quality throughout.

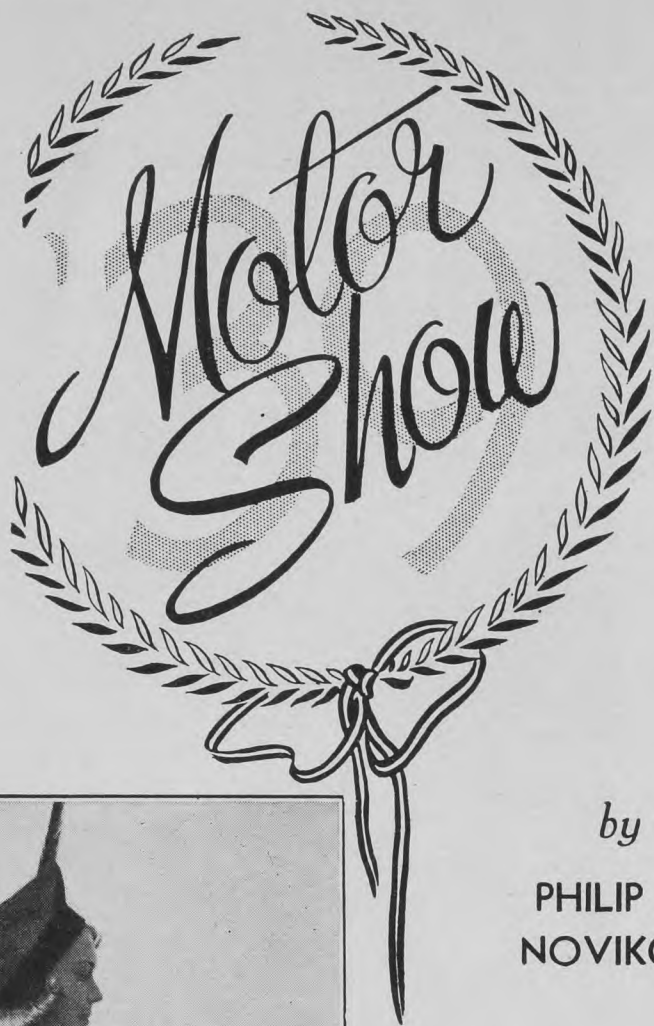
CHEVROLET 1 1/2-TON STAKE BODY MODELS are the farmer's first-choice trucks for tough hauling jobs. 133" and 158 1/2" wheelbases . . . various stake body types available. Also, new 2 and 2 1/2-ton chassis for extra-heavy-duty hauling.

CHEVROLET PANEL BODY TRUCKS combine rugged truck utility with passenger-car style. Ideal for the farmer who sells eggs, butter and produce to customers in town. Spacious interiors. 1/2-ton and 3/4 to 1-ton capacities.

Cab-Over-Engine Models available in 2-ton capacity on 3 wheel-base lengths.

F39-CT2

THE KEY TO LOWER TON-MILE COSTS!



by
PHILIP A.
NOVIKOFF

General Motors and Chrysler Corporation have brought out the "safety eye," an innovation that causes the light on the speedometer indicator needle to change from green to amber when the car attains a speed of 30 miles an hour—the average speed in towns and cities—and from amber to red when the speed is over 50 miles an hour. Thus, the same colors the driver is accustomed to when obeying traffic lights now automatically flash inside the car whenever he drives outside the safety speed range.

Other safety improvements are: wider windshields that give the driver a greater range of vision; heavy bumpers; lower pressure tires; wider front seats that offer ample elbow room when driving; individual spring suspension which keeps the car at an even level when speeding over bumpy roads, and other adaptations which are mentioned in the forthcoming description of the various types of cars.

Though an increase in body streamlining is evidenced, there are no radical changes this year. Overall lengths have been generally increased by the elimination of the bumpy looking luggage compartment at the rear, which has been built flush into the smooth curving rear end. Headlights in the majority of the models are now sunk into the fenders, giving additional distance between the beams—a safety factor that will contribute much towards side-swiping during night driving.

Two new cars are included in the 1939 crop: the Mercury 8 built by the Ford Motor Company; and the Overland, a reincarnation of an old make in a new cloak by the Willys-Overland people. Ford's experiment in making a medium priced car to look like his high brow Lincoln-Zephyr, will be watched with keen interest by western Canadian motorists. After stepping into the shoes of the Essex a few years back, the Terraplane has also gone with the wind into oblivion, leaving only the name of Hudson on the Hudson Motors' list. Nothing has yet come out in motor circles whether or not a new name will be featured among Hudson debutantes in 1940.

A summary of the various popular models is listed below:



De Luxe Ford V8.

HIGH up in the gallery of the automotive building, dazzling women paraded up and down carpeted runways, displaying graceful evening gowns, chic street clothes, the latest in skiing outfits. But their allure was somewhat overshadowed by the hundreds of models on the main floor below—models of long, gleaming, streamlined automobiles that made up the 1939 National Motor Show at Toronto.

There were cars of every description, from the diminutive Baby Austins to the aristocratic Packards—all vying with each other to catch the fancy of prospective buyers—the merchant, the salaried man, the farmer. For these are the backbone of a business which has almost reached the top rung of the world's industrial ladder.

Manufacturers this year, however, are not extolling the beauty of their products as much as their safety features. For statistics have shown in blood red letters that motor accidents cause 40,000 deaths and 1,050,000 injuries annually in Canada and the United States—a toll



The spacious trunk of a Studebaker President.

that has caused the car makers to launch the greatest safety crusade in the history of the automotive industry.

Hydraulic brakes with larger braking surface are emphasized in most 1939 models. An automatic beam indicator—a small gadget on the instrument panel which warns the driver when his headlights are glaring in the eyes of the pilot of an oncoming car—is a new presentation of one line of machines. Both

Chevrolet

CCHEVROLET is offered to the Canadian motoring public for 1939 in two lines—the Master De Luxe and the Master 85 series, both entirely new in styling. Though such last year's features as the tip-toe clutch, synchro-mesh transmission, torque-tube drive, and the all-steel turret top bodies continue to be featured, other notable contributions this year are the advanced knee action, the "pulman ride," the vacuum gear-shift, the "safety eye," and a complete redesigning of the exterior.

The new models appear longer and lower, due to a new treatment. The artistic grille is composed of 35 chrome-plated horizontal bars topped by the new Chevrolet emblem—a streamlined



semblance of a dolphin. Headlamps are larger and are set in the valleys between fender crowns and hood. The wheel spokes have been reduced from eight to four in number.

Mounted on the steering column, the handle of the vacuum-assist shift, which is optional on all models, can be manipulated effortlessly without removing either hand entirely from the steering wheel. An innovation is a "ride stabilizer" which prevents side sway on corners. The new double-action hydraulic shock absorbers of the end-to-end discharge type are another major factor embodied in the De Luxe.

Featured in the Master 85 is the "pulman ride." Remarkable smoothness is achieved by the use of longer, lower rate front springs that are shackled at the front; aeroplane type shock absorbers mounted at the front and double-acting parallel type shock absorbers at the rear.

The 85-horsepower engine carries improvements in the ignition and oiling systems, the carburetor, the intake manifold thermostatic control, the harmonic balancer which is now floated on rubber, and the cooling system.

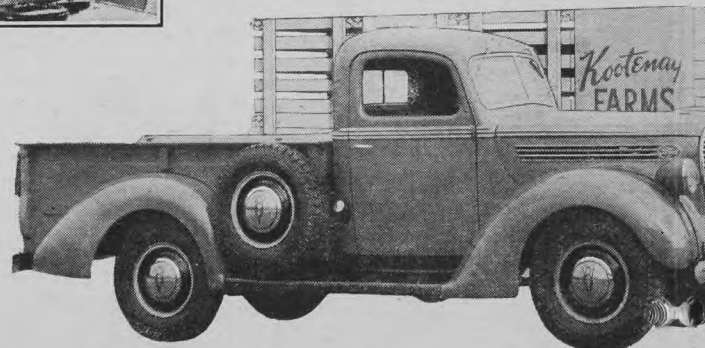
The Master De Luxe series comes in four body styles—the five-passenger coach with trunk; the two-passenger business coupe, and the five-passenger sedan with trunk. In the Master 85 series there are five styles—the five-passenger coach with and without trunk; the two-passenger business coupe; the five-passenger sedan with trunk; and the seven-passenger sedan with trunk.

Pontiac

MANY advances in practically all phases of construction have been made in the 1939 Pontiac which has been introduced in two lines—the "Arrow" and the "Chieftain." These advances include new body styling, a different springing system, redesigned steering, remote control gear shift, quieter valve action, and a new water pump, carburetion and oil distributor.

Looking at the new Pontiac from the exterior one sees a gleaming new grille dominating the front end and extending to the headlamps at either side. Hood

Left to right—
Ford V8 One-ton
truck; Chevrolet
Maple Leaf 2½-
ton stake body
truck; General
Motors 2-ton
Conventional
truck.





Left to right—Plymouth Two-door Sedan; Dodge Two-door Sedan; New Mercury Eight Town Sedan. In circle: Pontiac "Arrow" Coach.

grilles with horizontal bars replace the louvres on the sides of the hood, and the peak is adorned with a combination radiator ornament and hood-latch—the well known Pontiac Indian. Headlamps are of the long tear-drop style and are blended into the fenders.

Relocating of the steering gear further forward on the "Arrow" and the use of the dual centre control steering with ball bearing mounting on the "Chieftain," for a basis of the Pontiac steering setup. It is reported that the result is easier and surer handling, simpler parking, and a decrease in driving fatigue.

Quieter and more efficient performance to the valve-in-head six-cylinder engine of both series is said to result from the reshaping of the bottom ends of the tappets and extensive reform of the entire valve mechanism and the introduction of a new system of oil lubrication in that area.

In the controlled no-draft ventilation, improvements consist of an operating handle which serves as a lock when the venipane is closed, and a new dripshield attached to the venipane frame which excludes rain or snow when the aperture is opened during inclement weather.

The "Arrow" is offered in five-passenger coach with trunk, five-passenger sedan with trunk, two-passenger business coupe, and the sedan special delivery. The "Chieftain" comes in five-passenger coach with trunk and the four-passenger sport coupe with opera seats.

Buick

LONGER and lower in appearance, with racier lines, the new Buick strikes a new note in automotive styling. The external design has been achieved by embodying "catwalk cooling," a European racing car development by which grilles are set in attractive contour in the "catwalk" section of the front end. This lowers the entire cooling intake

surface, makes for better visibility from the driver's seat, and promotes cooling efficiency.

All models have the new steering column gearshift as standard equipment. Further devices for the driver's comfort and convenience include a slightly convex panel, unusually legible instrument dials, a pop-out cigar lighter, and an under-cowl emergency brake. The electric direction indicator on the rear of the car and operated from the gear shift handle, shows when the driver is going to make a turn. A vacuum controlled starting switch enables the throttle pedal to be used as a starter.

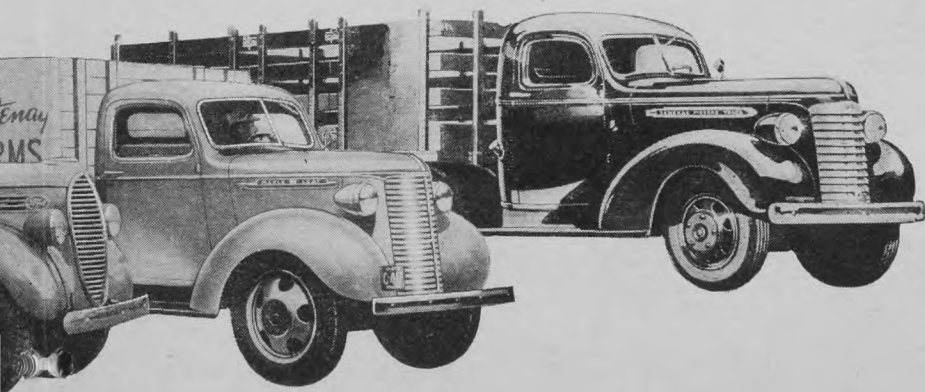
The major motor advances are the new fuel conditioner and carburetor, improved choke, air cleaner and manifold, "life long" sealed water pump bearings, and a new engine mounting.

This year's Buick line consists of four eight-cylinder chassis models—series 44 Special on a 120-inch wheelbase. Series 46 Century with a wheelbase of 126 inches; series 48 Roadmaster on a 133-inch wheelbase; and series 49 Limited, with a wheelbase of 140 inches. Each series is offered in several body styles.

Oldsmobile

A PREVIEW of the new models of Oldsmobile "eights" and "sixes" revealed many interesting engineering and style features which have been designed to maintain the tradition for performance and beauty of the car that has one of the longest records in the automotive field. As in the Pontiac, the rhythmic "ride" is acclaimed as the outstanding achievement for 1939 Oldsmobile, and embodies practically the same principles of springing, shock absorbing, and stabilizing as used in the Pontiac.

The wheelbase of the Oldsmobile Six is 115 inches, the engine developing 95 horsepower. Body models offered are the coach with trunk, sedan with trunk, and the club coupe with opera seats. The Oldsmobile Eight has a 120-inch wheelbase and an engine of 110 horsepower. In this series there is the same choice of body types as in the Six.



Ford

INTRODUCED last year, the 1939 De Luxe and the Standard of the Ford V8 line stand shoulder to shoulder with other low priced cars in regard to beauty, safety, and riding comfort. Both are equipped with hydraulic brakes. Pedal action is exceptionally easy, and the brake shoes work in 12-inch drums with a total of 162 square inches of brake lining for quick stopping.

By minor changes in design and by use of newly developed insulating materials, engine and road noises are effectively kept out of the car. The park-

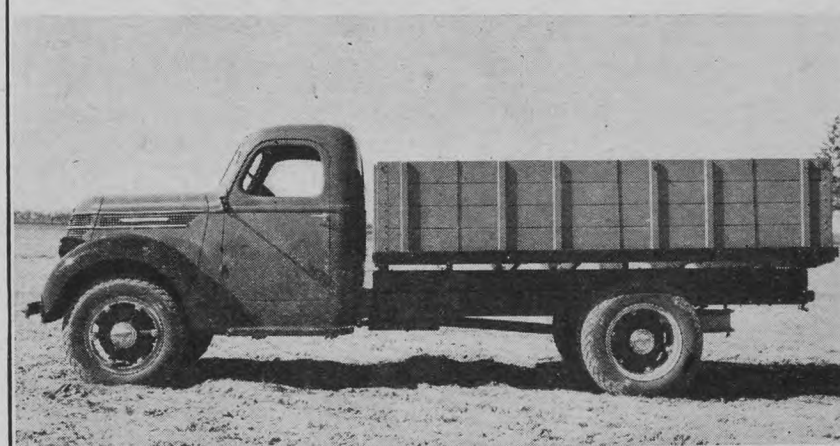
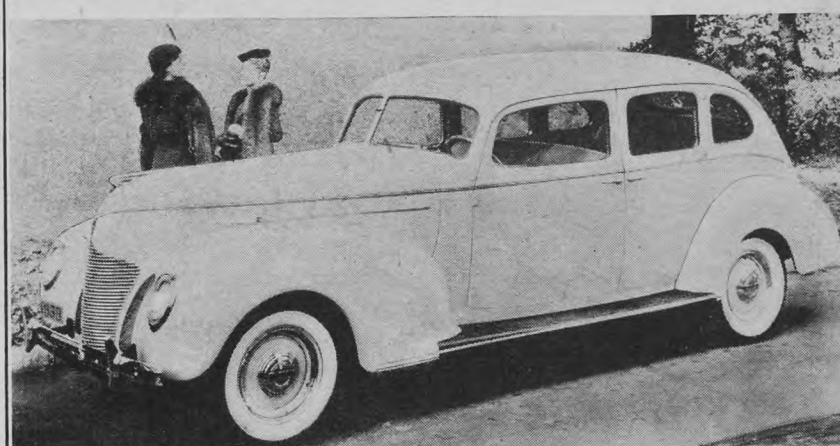
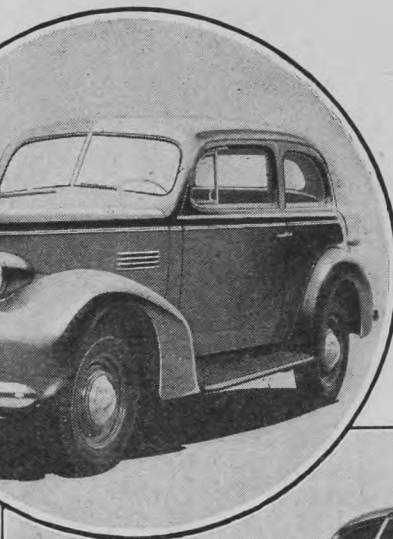
The exterior of both models is newly streamlined. The De Luxe has a deep hood with long line unbroken by louvres; low radiator grille in bright metal; and widely spaced headlamps set into the fenders. The Standard V8 has a full grille and unobtrusive louvres at the rear of the hood sides. Headlamps in this model are also recessed in the fenders. Both are powered by an 85-horsepower V8 motor.

Mercury

BOTH in size and price range, the Mercury 8 takes its place between the De Luxe Ford and the Lincoln-Zephyr. It is a big car and a powerful one, powered by a V-type 95-horsepower engine. The wheelbase is 116 inches and the overall length slightly exceeding 16 feet.

The body types include the town sedan, sedan coach, sedan coupe, and a sport convertible coupe. The running boards are narrow and the space thus gained is utilized inside the body, which is the widest at the seat level. The tilt of the panel permits the instruments to be read easily. The transmission of the Mercury is of blocker type, preventing gear clashing in changing between second and high speeds.

From remarks heard at the National Motor show, the Mercury is probably



From top down: Chevrolet Master De Luxe Sedan; Hudson Custom Touring Sedan; International Model D-30 1 1/2-ton truck.

ing brake lever which actuates the brake shoes on the rear wheels is under the panel on the left. Driver seats are adjustable in all body types.

Body designs in the De Luxe line are the Fordor and Tudor sedans, the coupe, convertible sedan, and convertible coupe. The standard V8 comes in Fordor and Tudor sedans, and coupe styles. Commodious luggage compartments are standard equipment in all Ford cars.

the most talked-of car of 1939. Whether or not it will be a permanent fixture in the Ford Motor Company series depends much upon the performance it gives Canadian new-car owners this year.

Chrysler

INCREASED horsepower, an entirely new transmission, a handy-control gearshift, added roominess and a large number of refinements that contribute

Here's an Eye Opener on TRACTOR ECONOMY



10-YEAR-OLD CASE STILL GOING STRONG

Erick F. Willis, widely known not only as a farmer but as party leader in his provincial parliament, got his Model L Case tractor early in 1929. As it ended its tenth season he wrote: "It is still being used for plowing and threshing. It burns distillate, except gasoline for starting. I am entirely satisfied with its unusual power, economical service, and almost non-existent repair bills."

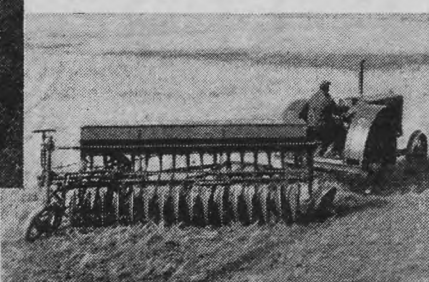
Hundreds of other owners have reported on Case tractors 8, 9, and 10 years old. Their reports cover 6026 tractor years or 4,330,850 tractor working hours. After all these years, their expense for upkeep has been only about 1¼ cents an hour. And they say their tractors are still good for an average of 9 years MORE.

If you want to grow your crops with the lowest power cost in tractor history, see your Case dealer now. See how much you can save with Case four-fold economy—low first cost, low fuel cost, upkeep only a fraction as much as for ordinary tractors, and long life that means less cost to own each year. Mail the coupon today.



Case duckfoot field tillers are famous for their direct-action power lift that raises to full height regardless of depth setting, and saves trouble with trash on the turns. Handy screw adjustment gives exact adjustment of depth. Staggered standards leave lots of trash clearance. Great variety of sweeps and shovels to suit every Canadian condition. Can be changed to spring-tooth tiller by switching gangs. Wheels are Case suspension type.

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Case seeder plows come the closest to precision planting thus far possible by this time-saving method. Some of the same features used in Case Seedmeter drills give the most uniform feed of any machine made. Built on Case WP plow with screw adjustment of both disk angle and depth, it brings better control of depth and covering. Heavy-duty power lift in oil bath raises higher than any other plow of this type.

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- ☐ 2-3 Plow "C" Tractor
- ☐ Duckfoot Field Tillers
- ☐ Seeder Plows
- ☐ Seedmeter Drills
- ☐ Wide-cut Disk Harrows
- ☐ Wheatland Plows

Name _____

Address _____

to performance, safety, comfort, handling ease, and roadability, feature the Chrysler line for 1939. Chrysler again offers three lines: the Royal, the Imperial, and the Custom Imperial, with a total of 13 body styles.

Horsepower of the Royal has been raised to 100 by means of an increased compression ratio from 6.2 to 6.5, and an improvement in manifolding and carburetion. An entirely new eight-cylinder engine of 130 horsepower is used in all Imperial types.

One of the most important advances in the 1939 line is the introduction of an improved type of transmission, known as the dual-power overdrive transmission. In general principle this transmission is similar to the overdrive previously used in Chrysler cars, but differs in that it cuts in at speeds of from 23 to 28 miles an hour, instead of 40.

In appearance the new Chryslers are a new development of the well known Airflow principle. For about half the depth of the front end the rounded nose of the radiator shell is set off by horizontal vents protected by chrome bars. Fenders have been newly designed with a sweeping flow of line. Headlamps are built into the fenders and conform to their front end contours. The trunk has entirely disappeared from all models in favor of a concealed luggage compartment. Tail lamps are streamlined to fit into the rear fenders.

The safety signal speedometer (safety eye) is a much stressed feature by the Chrysler people.

Dodge

THE 1939 Dodge has the appearance of a car in the high priced field. Nevertheless, it is still among the lower priced makes and has much to offer to new-car buyers. The headlamps are now built into the forward sweep of the front fenders. The larger hood for 1939 remains the same type as before, with top panels only hinged for service, water and oil.

The steering column jacket this year has a flare at the top which curves out to the base of the steering wheel. Out of this comes the new gear-shift lever that is standard equipment on all De Luxe models. It is specially designed so that by means of control linkage in the steering column, the shifting lever travels in the same arc as the rim of the steering wheel.

The rigid X-frame, said to be 25 per cent more rigid than last year, has new side rails six inches deep with 1½-inch flanges. The centre X-member is ten inches deep. The engine is now cradled by a heavier front cross member and a shorter, stronger support at the rear. Individual front wheel springing has been developed by the use of helical coils made of a single rod of steel nearly 11 feet in length.

The L-head 86-horsepower engine has new piston rings (the two top compression rings) with an ingenious surface coating about one-twelfth the thickness of a human hair that contains an emergency supply of about ten drops of oil as part of its chemical substance. With this coating, the rings seat themselves in a new cylinder block twice as fast. Estimates claim 10,000 to 15,000 more miles of peak efficiency from one set of rings and greatly reduced cylinder bore wear, tighter compression, and more sparking performance.

The Dodge De Luxe comes in three body styles — the four-door touring sedan, the two-door touring sedan, and the coupe. The Standard Dodge-Six is offered in similar styles.

Plymouth

PLYMOUTH'S new design attains unusual beauty and richness, showing graceful balance and proportion at first glance as well as more massive size. A larger, more powerful looking hood now presents a sweep of painted surface that goes ten inches farther forward as it curves down to this year's lower grille. A "V" type windshield adds 6¼ inches to the body length above the centre. Overall length is now 182 inches, excluding bumpers, and the wheelbase is 114 inches—two inches longer than last year.

Safety styling follows the same basic principles introduced in previous models. All inside door handles and window

controls curve safely back out of the way. The back of the front seat is thickly padded and rolled at the top for benefit of children or rear seat passengers. For safety operation of clutch and brake pedals there is a special toe recess in the dash. It has of course the safety signal speedometer and the steering post gear shift lever, paramount features on all cars made this year by Chrysler Corporation.

The complete Plymouth line for 1939 includes six Custom, eight De Luxe, and five Standard body types, all on 114-inch wheelbase and powered with the same 82-horsepower engine of the "L" head design.

Overland

AFTER being on the shelf for a number of years, the Overland is again on the market—a 1939 addition to the Willys line of cars. But it is so dressed up in modern designing and mechanical construction that only the name remains of the old model. Highly developed hydraulic brakes of interior-expanding two-shoe type are a prominent safety feature. The mechanical emergency brake is located under the instrument panel at the left of the driver, which offers more leg room for front seat passengers. The front seat has a full 50 inches of seating width.

Notable developments in the design of the 61-horsepower motor include the use of light-weight aluminum tin-plated pistons; a new type silent cam shaft; close fitting valve parts with a high valve spring tension and valve spring dampener. The rear axle is a semi-floating type and ample road clearance is afforded by both front and rear axles.

The Overland comes in Standard coach, De Luxe, and coupe models.

Nash

PRESENTING an entirely new motif, four series of cars, 22 models in all, are announced this year by Nash Motors. All have been completely redesigned from bumper to bumper, and in style follow a new conception of modern streamlining. The new body and hood lines and the slenderizing treatment of the front end give them a longer, wider, and racier appearance.

One of the foremost new features is the "weather eye" conditioned air system for winter driving—an advancement of the car comfort system adopted by Nash in 1938. The "weather eye" is a small dial below the instrument panel by which you can virtually "tune in" the level of comfort desired in the car—from cool to hot.

Another important advancement is the "hurricane power" power plant of the Nash-LaFayette, or the low-price series of cars. The new 99-horsepower engine, though increased in power, promises to offer ten per cent increase of operating economy over last year's model. A remote control gear shift located on the steering column is optional on all series of cars.

Hudson

WITH the elimination of the Terraplane, all Hudson Motor products now carry the same name—Hudson. The lowest priced One-Twelve, 112-inch wheelbase, develops 86 horsepower; the new Hudson-Six on 118-inch wheelbase, 96 horsepower. The Country Club series has six and eight-cylinder motors, developing 101 and 122 horsepower respectively. Except for the special custom sedan, with a 129-inch wheelbase, this series has a base of 122 inches.

In the 1939 Hudson, auto-poise control is introduced for the first time—a new mechanical device which keeps the front wheels on a straight course despite bumps, wind pressure, or road hazards. Much is being said of the new "airfoam" rubber material for cushions which replace the old coil spring type. It certainly gives super riding comfort when the car is in motion.

Among the safety features are: headlight beam indicators which flash a warning if full driving lights are striking the eyes of approaching drivers; a wide vision windshield; and a moisture proof distributor which is guaranteed not to fail because of rain. Extra large luggage compartments are also another desirable factor of the entire series. There is enough space for a steamer trunk, two large suit cases, and three or four smaller cases.

Ford Commercial Line

A NEW heavy duty three-ton truck powered by a 100-horsepower V-8 engine has been added to the 1939 line of Ford trucks and commercial cars. Together with the 1½ and two-ton trucks, it is available in either Standard or De Luxe models on either 134-inch or 157-inch wheelbases.

Refinements on the 95 and 85-horsepower motors include: larger and heavier crankshafts with diameters increased to 2.5 inches; tungsten steel valve inserts for all valves; new type of piston rings for greater oil economy; improved carburetor and intake manifold; exhaust line and water line thermostats which automatically control engine temperature within the most efficient operating range.

An increased braking surface has been effected on all models. All truck brake drums are cast iron with steel drum discs for greater strength and reduced weight. Of major importance for wet weather driving is the waterproof ignition with which all Ford trucks are equipped. An engine oil conditioner is standard equipment on three-ton units and optional on all others.

GMC Trucks

THIS year's improvements on the GMC trucks include a new "Borg and Beck" long-life clutch and a heavier eight-inch frame 34 inches wide; heavier 50-inch rear springs on 2½-ton models; heavier stabilized front end which holds headlamps, fenders and entire front end more rigidly together; longer wheelbase on all models; a new three-man all-steel cab.

Features of the improved 224 valve-in-head engine are a heavily balanced counterweighted crankshaft with improved harmonic balancer; full length water jackets; balanced carburetion; positive four-way lubrication; self-adjusting leak-proof water pump; automatic vacuum spark control; and an octane selector.

The solid steel cab is thoroughly insulated and reveals such improvements as a full length drip moulding, latex-bound hair pad on resilient springs, safety V-shape windshield, defroster slots for heater operation, solid doors with heavier hinges, a remote control door handle, and door checks which hold doors when fully open.

Both the 1½ and new two-ton models provide the choice of the same two wheelbases—133-inch and the 158½-inch. The two-ton models are designed to carry a medium type of load and generally meet all the requirements of farm transportation. This unit features the valve-in-head engine with high torque rating at low engine speeds. The heavy rear springs are reinforced with sturdy auxiliary springs for heavy loading.

Dual performance axle is factory equipment at extra cost on the 1½-ton, 2-ton, and 2½-ton units. While various tire options are available, standard equipment is 6.50x20.

New and heavier frames are found on the 2½-ton models this year, while rear springs are longer.

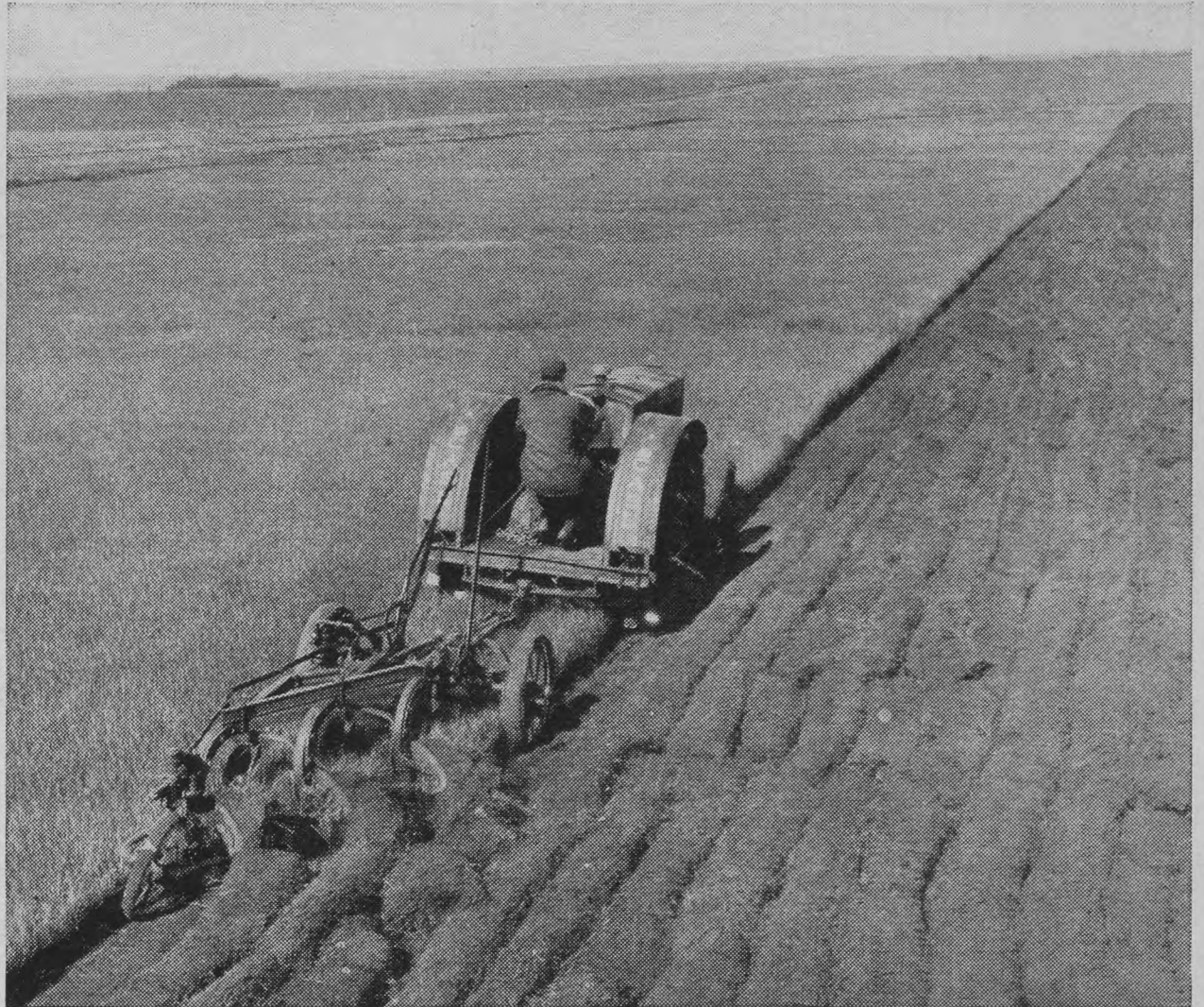
Chevrolet and Maple Leaf Trucks

BOTH Chevrolet and Maple Leaf trucks range in capacity from one-half to 2½ tons this year, while the Chevrolet line includes a new two-ton conventional model and a new two-ton cab-over-engine unit. Exterior and motor advances in this series are similar to those of the GMC trucks. The "Borg and Beck" clutch is used. A heavier eight-inch frame on both units is claimed to be ten per cent stronger than last year's frame. Axle ratios are 7.16-1 standard and 6.51 optional.

In the three-quarter to one-ton models the wheelbase is 133 inches, with a new axle ratio of 4.875-1. Four-speed transmission is optional at extra cost. In the 1½ to 2½-ton class there is a choice of two wheelbases—133-inch and 158½-inch.

Panel bodies incorporate new rubber cushion door checks; heavier rear cross braces; heavier door hinges; rubber insulation; improved door handles and locks; wider, full width rear door openings, and larger advertising sign panel.

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5 Prizes of \$1.00 or \$2.00

TO ENTER: Indicate by writing "Yes" in the proper space whether the statements below are True or False, or the correct answer where it is required, then fill in your name and address, clip this sheet and mail it by March 31 to the Senior Puzzle Editor, The Country Guide and Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg, Man.

SCORING—Multiply the number of correct answers by 2. A score of 90 is excellent, 80 is good, 70 is fair. (Correct answers will appear in the May issue.)

- | | | |
|--|-----------|------------|
| 1. Glasgow is the capital of Scotland. | True..... | False..... |
| 2. Scotland Yard is the name of the world-famous gardens surrounding Holyrood Castle near Edinburgh. | True..... | False..... |
| 3. Plymouth Rock is a large stone in Massachusetts, U.S.A. | True..... | False..... |
| 4. Brass is made from a combination of copper and zinc. | True..... | False..... |
| 5. Sound travels through air faster than through water. | True..... | False..... |
| 6. Canada has the largest area of any country in the Americas (North or South). | True..... | False..... |
| 7. The British North America Act was signed in the year 1866. | True..... | False..... |
| 8. Alaska was purchased by the United States from Russia in 1867. | True..... | False..... |
| 9. The Scotch word "kirk" is equivalent to the English word "church." | True..... | False..... |
| 10. "Robinson Crusoe" was written by Daniel Defoe. | True..... | False..... |
| 11. The first meeting of the League of Nations was on November 15, 1920. | True..... | False..... |
| 12. Canada has the same number of Senators as the United States of America. (If false write correct number here) | True..... | False..... |
| 13. There are two chapters in the Bible that are exactly alike. | True..... | False..... |
| 14. Douglas Corrigan was 31 years of age when he flew to Ireland in 1938. (If false write in correct age here) | True..... | False..... |
| 15. Kippers are smoked herring. | True..... | False..... |
| 16. The Reversible Falls are one of the sights of St. John's. | True..... | False..... |
| 17. One inch of rainfall over an area of land equivalent to one acre contains more than 100 tons of water. | True..... | False..... |
| 18. Wampum was a name for Indian money used by the Algonquin Indians. | True..... | False..... |
| 19. Plants may now be grown without soil. | True..... | False..... |
| 20. Apricots are grown outside, under everyday conditions in Manitoba. | True..... | False..... |
| 21. Bouclé is a kind of yarn used in making various types of fabrics. | True..... | False..... |
| 22. The Pacific Ocean is known to be over six miles in depth at at least one point. | True..... | False..... |
| 23. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was the first French Canadian to become Prime Minister of Canada. | True..... | False..... |
| 24. Banff is a winter resort in the Laurentian Mountains. | True..... | False..... |
| 25. Five European countries did not enter into the World War, 1914-1918. | True..... | False..... |
| 26. The University of Saskatchewan is located in Regina, Sask. | True..... | False..... |
| 27. A Llewelyn Setter is a breed of hunting dog. | True..... | False..... |
| 28. An English One-Pound Note contains 24 shillings. | True..... | False..... |
| 29. Bliss Carman is the name of a well-known Canadian poet. | True..... | False..... |
| 30. Eskimo is the name of a race of North American Indians. | True..... | False..... |
| 31. A tortoise is a species of reptile. | True..... | False..... |
| 32. Tralee is a town on the coast of Corsica. | True..... | False..... |
| 33. Amberg is a green deposit formed on copper by exposure to air. | True..... | False..... |
| 34. The city of Amsterdam is located on the river Arjstel. | True..... | False..... |

WRITE IN THE CORRECT ANSWERS

35. What is the name of the capital city of British Columbia.
36. How many mills are contained in one dollar.
37. What is the name of the largest city in the prairie provinces (Canada).
38. What is the family name of the reigning house of England.
39. When filled with hot water, which will crack most readily, a thin glass or a thick glass?
40. What was the date of the opening of the Golden Gate Bridge, San Francisco.
41. Chicago, Illinois, is on the shore of what lake.
42. What Canadian province has the largest area.
43. In what body of water are the Thousand Islands located.
44. What western grain company has a terminal elevator at Vancouver with a capacity of 2,600,000 bushels.
45. How many days did King Edward VIII reign?
46. What large Canadian bank was established in 1817.
47. Which of the signatories of the Versailles Treaty of 1919 was nicknamed "The Tiger."
48. What is the theme building of the 1939 New York World's Fair.
49. A heavy-duty Chrysler motor is used to power what make of tractor.
50. What is the common name of H₂O.

(Note:—Answers to five of the above questions may be found in advertisements appearing in the February, 1939, issue of The Guide.)

To The Country Guide and Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg, Man

I agree to abide by the judges' decision.

Name P.O. Prov.
(Please print name and address)

RULES: 1. One solution will be accepted from each home. Entrants will receive double the value of any prize they win if they send in either their own or a neighbor's 50c or \$1.00 subscription to The Country Guide and Nor'-West Farmer with their entry. Note: The subscription must be paid for by the person for whom this publication is ordered.

2. Prizes will be awarded to the contestants who send in the correct or nearest correct set of answers. In the event of ties, prize money will be divided equally between tying contestants.

3. No correspondence will be entered into regarding this contest. The judge's decision is final.

4. Non-subscribers' entries must be accompanied by a subscription to The Country Guide and Nor'-West Farmer.

5. When sending in a subscription with your entry, please note the following details on a SEPARATE SHEET OF PAPER and enclose it with your entry: Name, Address, Box or R.R. number, amount enclosed.

6. All solutions must be mailed by March 31, 1939. Prizewinners will be notified by mail as soon as the contest is judged, and their names and the correct answers to the questions will be announced in the May issue of this publication.

7. Contestants who have twice been prizewinners in this Questionnaire Contest will automatically be excluded from further prize lists.

The Country Guide and Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg, Man.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION "THE GUIDE"

A Car Holiday

Which proved for us that womenfolk by themselves can manage a long car trip with ease and pleasure

By SUE IRWIN

LAST summer four of us spent a two months' holiday motoring in Canada and the United States. It was a satisfying holiday and, the way we did it, a cheap one. We slept in tourist cabins and got our own meals. This was not only cheaper, but we often found very attractive camps away from the heat and turmoil of cities, and we were able to have a satisfying abundance of fresh fruits and vegetables in our menus that restaurants and moderate hotels didn't offer.

For gas, oil and repairs, we spent less than two cents a mile and the other expenses of our 8,000-mile trip were no more than if we had been at home in the city for the summer.

We began planning months ahead. My two 16-year-old nieces had the house filled with travel literature. The Conoco Travel Bureau, of Denver, Colorado, prepared a picturesque and descriptive touraide for them with their names on the front. The All-Year Club, of Los Angeles, sent a continuous stream of publicity literature that was a veritable mine of information on what to see, where to go, park fees, bridge tolls, etc. Their folders on cabin camps gave location, type of accommodation and range of prices. Filling stations along the way handed out maps and illustrated booklets that often sent us on some side trip not thought of before, but which proved quite worth while.

The most satisfying scenery and places of greatest interest are often found not on the broad highways, but in the byways, so we turned aside frequently. In Saskatchewan a friend joined us for a day and directed us by country roads, often only prairie trails through the Qu'Appelle Valley to Fort Qu'Appelle and on north. In California, thanks to friends, we visited a real ranch in Moon Valley (not a Dude ranch), a Mountain summer home, orchards where the girls picked their first oranges and figs, and to resorts by the sea not frequented by tourists.

As this was to be a holiday for all of us, we sauntered in real gypsy style. We had no definite time to be at any destination. We found the speed rate posted fast enough for unknown highways. We did not drive after dark. In the desert, as we left camp in the mornings we met weary-eyed folk coming in after all-night driving. We did not find desert driving uncomfortable. There was always a breeze when the car was moving. The only bad accidents we saw were in the early morning, the worst in the desert with a loss of several lives. We were fortunate in all our thousands of miles of driving not to have anything of that kind to mar the enjoyment of our trip.

We packed a lunch every morning before leaving our cabin and when we stopped at noon we often loitered for a swim or a game or a ramble in an enticing woods, or even 40 winks if we needed it. If a place appealed particularly to us we called it a day whether it was midday or midafternoon.

We decided we'd go west from our home in Winnipeg, through Banff Springs National Park, via the Windermere to Spokane and across Washington and then to Vancouver. Then along the Pacific Highway south, through the Redwoods and to Los Angeles. For the return trip we planned to go via the Grand Canyon in Arizona as a short detour to Nevada would allow us to see the spectacular engineering feat at Boulder Dam and we would cross the Painted Desert of Arizona and New Mexico and see the primitive peoples in that area.

At Medicine Hat on our way west, we were tired after the heat and dust of the prairies, and we found such an attractive camp that we stayed two nights. We were a week in the Terminal Auto Camp in Vancouver. It is within a few minutes run of the city. Our cabin was back from the highway and quiet. We were so comfortable there that we even entertained friends at lunch in our camp home. We have memories too of the attractive walks through shady paths around the cosy Moose Jaw camp.

We carried our own bedding. Usually there is bedding to rent at 50 cents a bed. As we were not in a rush laundering the bedding was not a problem. Most camps had up-to-date laundries, and towns had a quick service if we didn't want to do our own.

We spent several days at both Santa Monica and Long Beach, California. We were so busy sightseeing here we didn't want to have much housekeeping to do, so we took fully furnished cabins, like hotels with maid service.

I will say, we all enjoyed these luxuries after our weeks of camping. But we were ready again to consider it fun "making-things-do" on the return trip.

We had a mosquito tent that folded into a small space and took only about three minutes to put up. Where we stayed more than one night in a camp, we always used it for dining and lounging in and if it was hot we used it for one-night stops.

We had two folding camp cots that were nice in the tent and we generally found a single cabin large enough to accommodate them at about half the cost of a double one.

We drove a Tudor De Luxe Ford with a trunk. Equipment and clothes for four people for two months requires plenty of space, but after much planning and eliminating it all tucked in. Every corner was filled and everything had its place or the other things wouldn't go in. After a few days the packing became routine. We used every thing we took and we had all we needed.

We allowed a suit case and an overnight bag for each of us. We kept the overnight bags in the car and the heavier bags were only opened on occasions. Our warm coats, sweaters, bathing suits, and bath towels were handy in the car, unpacked.

Small tin boxes that fitted between the back seat and the window held first



The two younger members of our party of four.

aid materials, a sewing kit, our manicure set, knitting, etc.

The girls wore slacks and polo shirts when it was cool, and shorts and halters for hot days. They packed a sweater suit, an afternoon dress and three wash dresses. They wore walking shoes and socks and had three extra pairs of socks, a pair of dress shoes and one pair of silk stockings.

I found dark cotton seersucker dresses serviceable in the car. If hung in a good breeze to dry they could do without ironing. We took silk underwear and pyjamas that were easily washed and would do without ironing.

Our cooking outfit was an aluminum camping set, complete with plates, cups, coffee pot, salt and pepper, a frying pan and two pots all packed into the larger pot.

A friend built a small cabinet for us to fit in between the front and back seats. If there were more than four in a car the size of ours there wouldn't be space for such a convenience. It held paper towels and dish towels, rubberized zipper bags for soap chips and kleenex, small jars of staples like sugar, salt, tea, coffee, flour, and two emergency shelves stocked with canned meats, vegetables, fish, tomato and fruit juices, etc. When we found an attractive isolated camp we could stop without worrying about supplies. All camps have bread, butter and milk.

This cabinet was held steady by things packed around it, the overnight bags, a picnic suitcase with boxes for bread, bread and paring knives, can opener, bottle opener, etc. Three thermos bottles tucked in easily and were handy. We used them to keep milk and cream overnight as well as for drinks during the day.

We cut two pillows in two to save space, covered them with glazed chintz and used them in the daytime on the ground and at night covered them with pillow cases for our beds.

We used zippered cretonne bags to pack our bedding. They fitted into irregular corners in the trunk as a box or suitcase wouldn't.

For some weeks before we had a "what-to-take" paper pinned on a wall in our home with a pencil handy and as we thought of things we jotted them down. Little things so necessary for comfort are so likely to be omitted in a last minute packing. Sunvisors, sunglasses, lip vaseline, a Boy Scout handbook (for identifying birds, trees and flowers in strange districts) note books for diaries, a small hatchet, whisk broom, dusters, tennis balls, flashlight, are some of our listed things.

Long afternoons on the road when scenery is monotonous grows tiresome so it is wise to have some type of entertainment thought out. Songs, conundrums, different types of word games robbed many hours of their tediousness for my 'teen-age girls. And the fun was often carried over into the evening by forfeits that had to be redeemed by some camp task.

But the most important preparation for the driver's peace of mind is having the car in good shape. Just before we left, my garage man checked the cooling system, spark plugs, ignition points, battery, fan belt, wheel alignment, brakes and tires and lubricated it thoroughly. I had no repairs on the road except four flats (my car was 12 months old).

When an anxious salesman at a filling station assured me that I needed new spark plugs, or that I must have a new battery at once, this one was so old it would likely fail between stations, I could smile and go on without worry. That battery is still giving service.



A northern sportswoman.



3-4 Plow Diesel D2 spring-tooth cultivating 90 acres in 10 hours —on 10 gallons of Diesel fuel!

DIESELS ...TO COMBAT THE HANDICAP OF LOW GRAIN PRICES!

Typically expressing the satisfaction of Prairie Province owners, with the "Caterpillar" Diesel D2 Tractor, is this statement from Larson Brothers, Irma, Alberta: "Our Diesel D2 replaces one 15-30 wheel tractor and 26 head of horses. We are doing a good deal more work than formerly. We find our Diesel D2 not only does the work more efficiently, but much easier and faster, besides cutting our operating costs 75%."

Savings of 60% to 80% on fuel alone are ordinary from a "Caterpillar" Diesel Tractor, as compared to spark-ignition tractor power. The further advantages of non-slip track-type traction plus a modern range of practical working speeds add to the ability of these tractors to save and make money for farmers.

And only in the "Caterpillar" Diesel

Tractor can farmers buy 33 years of track-type tractor building experience. This company pioneered both the track-type tractor and successful Diesel tractors! Canadian farmers buy more of this make than all other makes of track-type or Diesel tractors combined!

"Caterpillar" Diesel Tractors are proving able to cut the cash cost of wheat-growing 50% and more, as compared to conventional power. That's why so many Canadian farmers are deciding that their next tractor will be one of the 5 proven sizes of "Caterpillar" Diesel Tractors!

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Name.....Route or St.....

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for 1939?**



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GMC TRUCKS

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F39-GMC-1

THE TRUCK WITH GREATER MECHANICAL CONTENT

Do's and Dont's of Tractor Operation

By C. N. HINKLE

WELL do I remember the afternoon in early spring, when the quietness of the western plains was interrupted by the bang! bang! sound of an approaching one-cylinder tractor.

I had just returned from school, and thinking the tractor was going to pass me up, on the section line a half mile north, I ran to the corner to watch it go by. I was thrilled when I discovered the operator of the tractor was our neighbor. He gave me a ride home.

This "old-timer" did a pretty good job of plowing, when the neighbor could get it to run. But a large part of his time was spent in trying to start the tractor and driving around over the country after repairs.

Several years later I obtained my first job of running a tractor on a threshing outfit. On this model, every time the engine was stopped it was necessary to unbelt the tractor before it could be cranked. On the first job of threshing we had considerable trouble with the tractor overheating. There was much discussion among the farmers about this and the tractor got the blame. When an expert arrived, he found that the threshing machine feeder governor was adjusted so that excessive speeds were required to keep the feeder running. When the governor was re-adjusted, so the separator could be driven at a slower speed, our heating troubles were over.

Warming Up Essential

Improper adjustment and operation still are the causes of most difficulties which result in tractor complaints.

A very common error often made by tractor operators is that of putting the tractor under load before it has had sufficient time to warm up. All tractors, regardless of make or fuel being used, should be started on gasoline and allowed to run at about half engine speed, with the radiator covered, until the water in the cooling system reaches proper operating temperature. The water in the radiator should be near the boiling point before turning on a heavy fuel, or the incoming fuel charge which has been vaporized in the intake manifold will condense when it strikes the cool cylinder wall and be scraped into the crankcase. This will wash carbon and soot into the crankcase and also dilute the oil. Many of the newer tractors are equipped with radiator shutters and temperature gauges for controlling the operating temperature of the cooling water. Such equipment will be a big help in eliminating the wide variations of temperatures often encountered on a cool windy day, when going with and against the wind.

Diluted Oil Over-Emphasized

Although diluting the crankcase oil with unburned fuel is undesirable, it is doubtful whether it is as detrimental as we used to think. Several surveys conducted by professors and tractor builders show that there is virtually no difference in repair costs when tractors have been using a heavy fuel as compared to those which have been using gasoline. A study in Canada to determine the cause of excessive wear on tractors showed that a very rapid rate of wear took place during the warming-up period. The engineers who were conducting this test stated that the rapid wear in their territory was due to lack of lubrication during the warming-up period rather than to diluted oil.

Many farmers who own two-fuel tractors often ask the question of which fuel should be used in a tractor. The choice of fuel for tractors depends primarily upon the design of the tractor and on other factors such as operating loads, fuel prices, general economic conditions, convenience and tax exemptions. Econ-

omy is the principal reason for using a heavy fuel in the two-fuel tractor. Tests show that a two-fuel tractor on the same load will use about the same number of pounds of each fuel an hour. By using a heavier type fuel, the farmer will be able to buy his fuel at a lower price and as the heavy fuel weighs more, it will go further to the gallon.

Most of the older model tractors were especially designed for burning kerosene. To eliminate the "fuel ping-ing" water injection was used. The first time I drove one of these old water injection tractors, I soon found out that you couldn't eliminate all the knock and still get maximum power out of the motor. I had the throttle wide open and the water valve adjusted, so that the tractor wasn't "pinging," but my uncle was standing on the separator motioning for me to open old "Kerosene Annie" up

and give him more power. It was necessary to partially close the water valve before more power could be obtained. One of the biggest troubles encountered when using water injection comes when you try to start the tractor after forgetting to close the water valve.

Fuels Higher in Octane

Today special tractor fuels are much higher in octane or "anti-knock" qualities than kerosene, and less water is required to eliminate the knocking. On many of the newer two-fuel tractors, water injection has been eliminated. For best performance in these tractors a good grade, high octane tractor fuel should be used. A light straw colored fuel, usually indicates a "cracked" or higher octane fuel.

Whenever a heavy type fuel is being used, the heat adjustment on the manifold should be set in the hot position. Most tractors have these adjustments marked, but if there is any doubt as to the markings, move the manifold damper and listen to the sound of the exhaust. The setting which gives a muffled sound is the proper adjustment for burning the heavier fuels. To obtain additional heat on the intake manifold, and prevent the fan blast of air from striking the front part of the manifold, some manufacturers are supplying special tin shields. Some farmers have found that in their tractors they can improve the performance when using a heavy fuel by covering the intake manifold with an old piece of tin.

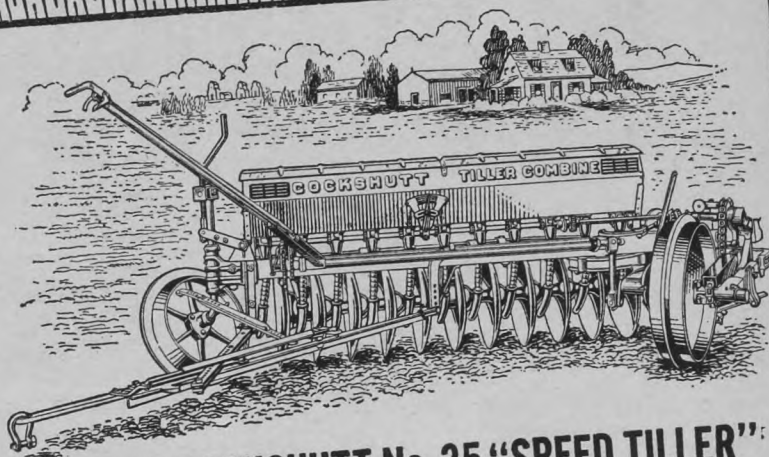
Carburetor Adjustments for Loads

The results of more than 500 field tests, conducted during the past year, show that the average tractor carburetor is adjusted rich. No doubt this rich adjustment is the result of putting the tractor under load before it has been properly warmed up. This would require a rich carburetor adjustment to keep the tractor from stalling. It is not necessary or recommended that the operator keep tinkering with the carburetor, but it is advisable to adjust the carburetor for the various loads and fuels being used. To adjust the carburetor on a tractor, the tractor should be thoroughly warmed up and then put under load. The load or high speed adjustment should be screwed down until the tractor misses. This indicates that the mixture is too lean so that the needle valve should be opened until the tractor picks up the load and runs smoothly. The vibration in farm tractors often causes the float needle valve to wear in the seat. This allows the fuel to raise to a greater height in the carburetor bowl before it is shut off by the float. Tractor complaints of smoking and uneven operation often can be corrected by adjusting the fuel level in the carburetor bowl.

Other common carburetor faults are excessive wearing of choker valves and

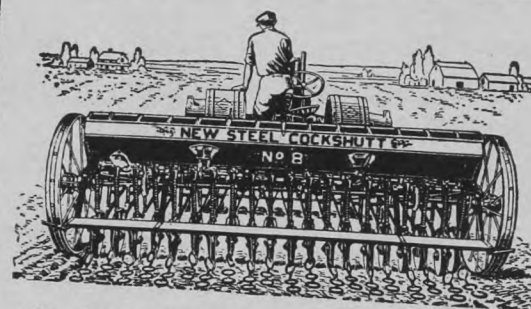
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Here's a triple-duty implement that cuts production costs, especially at seeding time, because it discs and seeds in one operation. The new No. 35 "Speed Tiller" offers farmers many of the advantages found in the famous No. 33. Cockshutt Tiller Combine plus new exclusive labor-saving, cost-reducing features which make the No. 35 the lightest, yet strongest and most economical tiller made. See this new implement at your Cockshutt dealer's and at the same time investigate the No. 33 "De Luxe"—the leader of them all or, write for the free folders today.



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Air tires available
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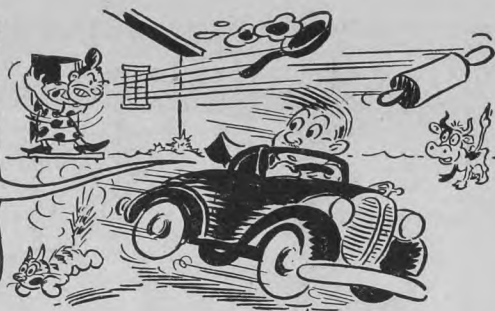
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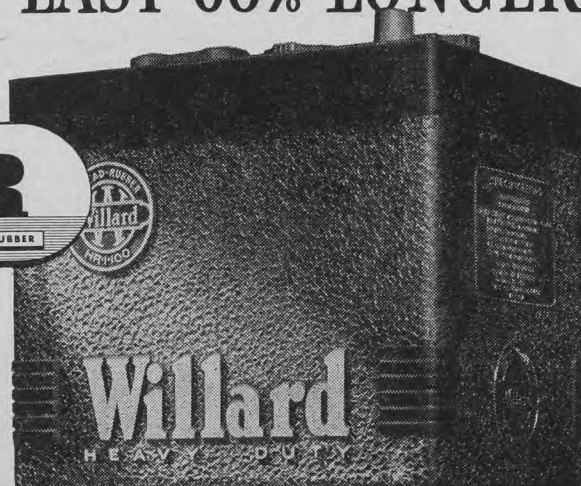
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throttle valve bearings. This allows dirty air to enter the intake manifold of the engine around the worn part without going through the air cleaner. Many tractor operators fail to have these leaks fixed and their tractors will "inhale" enough dirt in a few weeks' operation to wear out the top piston rings, pistons, intake valve guides and often damage the bearings.

Air Cleaners Guard Service

Many complaints of faulty lubrication and poor fuel can be traced to inefficient or neglected air cleaners. One of the principal reasons why many of the old tractors which were used in the dust areas of the West wore out so soon was that they were not equipped with efficient air cleaners. I know from my experience with an old tractor which I owned that what I once thought was faulty lubrication was nothing more than an excessive amount of dirt getting past an inefficient air cleaner. It was a common practice for us to tighten the rods every two weeks and completely overhaul the motor every 60 days.

In many cases where a tractor is being operated under extremely dusty conditions, much trouble can be avoided by extending the intake pipe to a greater height. Many of the older tractors were equipped with long intake pipes, but in operation these pipes were broken off and never replaced. Thus the reason why one tractor would wear more than another often was due to the location of the intake manifold.

The last tractor which I owned, on the farm, was equipped with an oil-soaked fibre moss type air cleaner. This air cleaner required servicing every half day or oftener, depending upon the operating conditions. To clean this element we removed it and washed it in gasoline, then swung the element vigorously so as to throw off the excess washing liquid and allowed it to stand for a few minutes so that the fuel would evaporate and drain. The element then was dipped in new crankcase oil. When properly taken care of this air cleaner did a good job of protecting the motor, but when allowed to become covered with dust would cause the motor to smoke.

On one of the university farms a tractor which was equipped with one of these oil-soaked fibre moss type cleaners wore out after about 400 hours operation. In determining the cause of the rapid wear, it was discovered that the operator periodically had washed the element with kerosene, but had failed to saturate it with oil. Thus, the lack of an oil film had rendered the air cleaner ineffective and caused the motor to wear rapidly.

The oil bath type cleaner now is being used as standard equipment on virtually all the later model tractors. This cleaner requires less servicing than the oil-soaked, fibre moss type and is very efficient if the proper grade of oil is used.

It is necessary to use a light oil in this type air cleaner or the incoming air will not atomize the oil and the dust particles will not be covered with an oil mist. The oil level should be kept at the proper height and in cold weather it is very important that an oil suitable for prevailing temperatures be used. A heavy oil sometimes causes a restriction in the intake and chokes the motor. It often is possible to correct many dilution complaints on motor oil by putting the proper grade of oil in the air cleaner.

New Oil Won't Thicken

In general, it is recommended that the oil be changed in this type air cleaner after about three-eighths to one-half inch of dirt has collected in the oil reservoir. By using new oil, the farmer will obtain the proper viscosity oil and there will be less chance of the oil thickening due to the air carrying off the diluent which might be present in a used oil.

A simple method of testing the efficiency of an air cleaner is to disconnect the air cleaner from the carburetor and rub a white cloth on the inside of the intake. If any appreciable amount of dirt is present, it is an indication that the cleaner is not operating properly or the dirt is entering between the carburetor and the air cleaner.

A very important item in the life of the tractor is that of proper lubrication. The cost of good oil amounts to about

eight per cent of the total operating costs, but if neglected, may result in repair costs many times this figure. Users of lubricating oils have no simple means of telling the quality of an oil. They must depend on a reliable company to supply a good product. Tractor builders realize the importance of using a good motor oil in their equipment. They advise the operator to purchase his oil from a reliable company and to beware of "fly by night" oil dealers who make amazing claims, give guarantees and cut prices in an endeavor to pan off an inferior product on an unsuspecting customer.

Failure of an oil to perform its duties of separating the wearing parts, sealing the pistons and carrying off the heat, will result in excessive friction, rapid wear, and loss of power. If the lubricating oil only partially performs its function, wear takes place gradually and it will take some time before the ill effects of faulty lubrication begin to show up. Thus the fact that the lubricating oil apparently is giving satisfaction is no guarantee that it is entirely satisfactory for use in the motor as the ill effects may show up at a later time.

The trend in tractor lubrication is toward the use of lighter oils. Improved lubrication systems, less clearances, better cooling, use of protective equipment, better fuels and better oils, all were responsible for this change. Lighter oils have the advantage of flowing more freely and will do a better job of protecting the engine during the warming-up period. On old "Kerosene Annie," it was the common practice to turn the sight feed lubricator several revolutions by hand before starting the tractor. This provided lubrication during the warming-up period.

A general rule to follow in selecting a motor oil is to use the lightest grade which will properly seal the pistons and separate the wearing parts. Experiments have proved that an oil which is too heavy will increase the fuel consumption, and the added cost of the fuel usually is more than the extra cost of using a lighter oil.

Changing Crankcase Oil

Of all the specifications relating to oils, the most important for the tractor operator to consider is that of viscosity number. Viscosity number is not an indication of quality, but merely tells how heavy the oil is, or is the number which denotes the fluidity of the oil. The larger the number, the heavier the oil. The viscosity numbers range from 10-W to 60 or 70. The tractor instruction books and lubrication recommendations supplied by reputable oil companies designate the proper grade of oil to use.

In use, the crankcase oil becomes contaminated with particles of burned carbon, fine dust particles, and unburned fuel. The oil in the tractor motor should be changed at stated intervals, usually every 60 hours, but more often when operated under extremely heavy loads or dusty conditions. It is to be expected that a tractor motor when operating under good conditions, will use some oil. Therefore, it is advisable to check the oil level at least every half day, or oftener. A generally recommended practice for controlling dilution when using heavier fuels is that of partially draining the crankcase at the end of every 10-hour period and refilling to the proper level with new oil. A higher viscosity oil often is used when a heavier fuel is used in the two-fuel tractor.

How Oil Filters Work

Many farm tractors are equipped with oil filters. The filters which are commonly used on modern farm tractors are of the all filter type; that is, all the oil is supposed to pass through the filter before it goes to the bearings. The tractor owner, when buying a new tractor, often learns how all the oil passes through the filter before it goes to the bearings, but sometimes fails to remember that the filter is equipped with a by-pass valve so that if the element is not cleaned regularly to prevent plugging, the by-pass valve will open and the bearings still will be supplied with sufficient lubrication. Farmers often become worried when they take the oil filter on their tractor apart and find a thick deposit on the filter element; they cannot understand how enough oil to

provide proper lubrication can pass through this dirty element. Such conditions often result in oil complaints which would not arise if the operator understood how the filter worked.

Most oil filters have a metal element which has a .003 inch spacing for filtering the oil. In service, these elements are very ineffective until they become coated with a thin deposit which acts as a binder and an additional filtering bed.

Laboratory tests conducted on used crankcase oils taken from tractors, show that where a deposit is found on the filter, the used crankcase oil usually contains very little fine dust particles, but where no deposit is found on the filter more dust particles will be found in used oil. In cases where heavy loads and dusty conditions are encouraged, it is advisable to clean the oil filter every day.

About one gallon of water is formed and passed off in exhaust gases for every gallon of fuel burned. In cold weather, piston blow-by will allow some water vapor to enter the crankcase where it will be condensed. By cleaning the filter every day, the operator will prevent accumulation of much water which often results in sludge formation and clogging of oil lines.

Tractor Transmission Needs Care

Tractor transmission also should receive some care and be properly lubricated. It is recommended that the oil be checked at least once every week and be replenished if not up to the proper level. Most engineers recommend that the oil in the transmission be changed at least once a year. When tractors are operated only a few hours during cold weather, the proper viscosity of transmission oil can be obtained for this limited service by diluting the transmission oil with 10 per cent kerosene. It is very important that a light transmission oil be used in cold weather or the oil

will channel and not be carried up to the bearings.

Whenever the transmission oil has been thinned for winter operation, it is important that it be drained and replaced with the proper grade of transmission oil before the heavy spring plowing season begins.

Care of Front Wheel Bearings

Front wheel bearings on farm tractors also should be given regular service. Most of the front wheel bearings are so constructed that dirt is carried out of the bearings by grease which works out around the inner dust seal. When lubricating such bearings it is important that enough grease be forced into the wheel so that a small amount works out around the inner side of the hub and carry out the dirt. The front wheel bearing should be carefully watched for end play and if any end play is noticed, the front wheel should be jacked up and the bearing adjusted. To adjust the front wheel bearings, tighten the lock nut until the wheel drags, then back off the lock nut about one-sixth of a turn. At least once a year the front wheel bearing should be removed and washed in gasoline or kerosene. Remove the old grease in the wheel and repack it with new grease. If the inner dust seal is removed it should be replaced with a new one. All dust seals on the front wheels should be inspected every time the wheel is removed and replaced if they show signs of wear.

Tractor owners who wish to operate their tractors efficiently should read their instruction book carefully, select a good motor oil, use a good fuel, service the tractor regularly, warm it up before putting it under load, and when using a heavy fuel the cooling water should be kept near the boiling point. Correct carburetor adjustment and running the motor hot will do much to prevent wear and increase the efficiency of burning the fuel.

Valves and Compromise Tractors

Some additional notes on tractor maintenance

THE maintenance of valves in tractors is very important and if properly done will result in a saving in fuel and valve replacement costs. Valves should be carefully ground, preferably by machine refinishing which results in a better fitting valve and lessens the liability to burn. The valve tappet clearances should be checked regularly to meet the factory specifications. If the clearance is too small the valve will not open sufficiently and will be subjected to severe heat thus shortening its life. If the clearance is too great the valve has a tendency to pound in or to bounce and in either case the life of the valve will be greatly reduced. Valve guides should be checked when grinding valves and if they show that they have worn excessively they should be replaced with new guides. In the older type tractors it is economical to replace the plain guide with a graphited guide as this type of guide will materially increase the valve life by lessening the tendency for the valve stem to "stick" in the guide.

When the tractor is to be out of service for a short time even for only a week it is a good plan to use an SAE-60 oil and inject it through the spark plug holes and down the valve stems to lessen "cold corrosion" which is usually caused by condensation. The water resulting from condensation combines with the combustion residues and forms a corrosive which etches or pits any metal that it contacts. This condensation may be lessened if the tractor is idled a few minutes after a heavy run before shutting it off, thus allowing the engine to cool gradually.

The octane method of measuring antiknock quality of fuel is the one adopted by tractor manufacturers and oil companies. The greater the octane number the higher is the antiknock value of the fuel. It is similar to the general method adopted by farmers and farm markets, in setting up a scale to grade hogs, cattle, milk, or grain. The average antiknock rating of kerosene is zero octane and fuels coming under the general classification of "distillates" vary in antiknock quality from zero to 35 octane

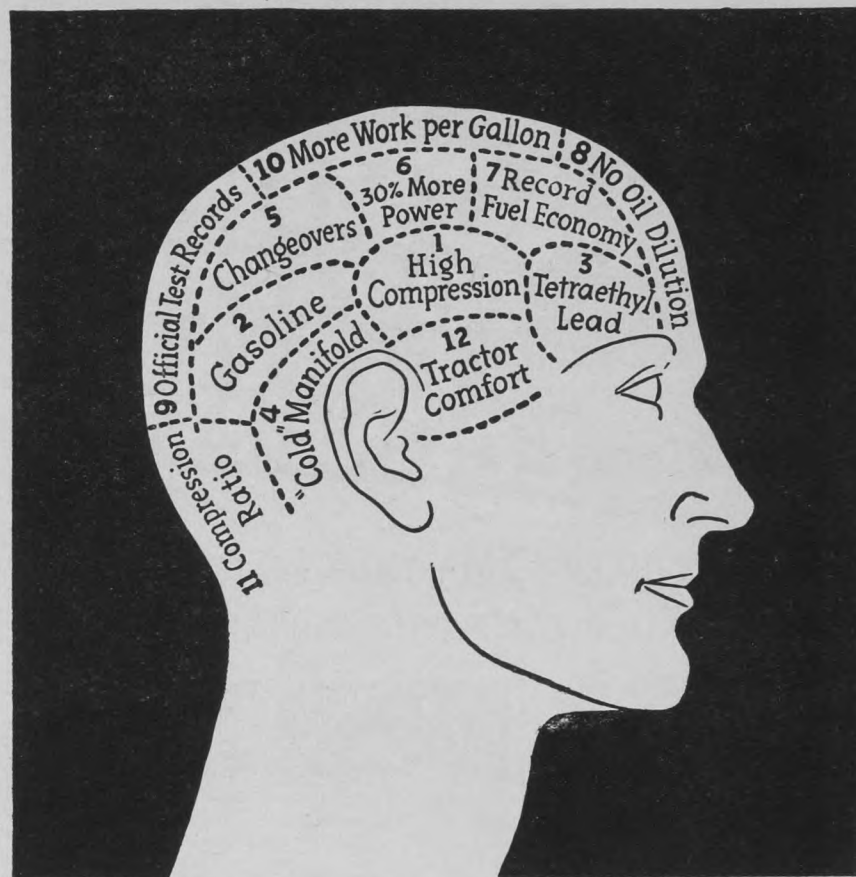
rating. Regular grade gasoline is usually around 70 octane rating.

Since 1936 about 95 per cent of the tractors in the United States and Canada were designed to operate on any of the three common tractor fuels: distillate, kerosene, or gasoline. In order that engines may operate on such essentially different fuels it was necessary that the general design of the engines be of a "compromise" nature. Intake manifold temperatures must be high in order to vaporize the low grade fuels and the compression pressures (which are indicative of power) must be low so that excessive detonation will not occur when kerosene or distillates are used.

When burning gasoline in low compression tractors which were designed for low octane fuel it is essential that the manifold be run at the coldest heat adjustment and the spark plugs should be of a colder or gasoline burning type instead of the hot type plug required for distillate burning tractors to obtain any increase in efficiency over the low octane fuel.

It can readily be seen that a "compromise" tractor engine which really is adjusted to burn the lowest octane number fuel will require an engine with a much lower compression pressure than would be required for a tractor designed to burn regular 70 octane gasoline. As compression pressure is indicative of the power output of a tractor you can realize that the regular 70 octane gasoline is at a disadvantage in the "compromise" tractor, and will not give the economy obtainable if the proper compression pressure had been used.

Better check the accuracy of the ammeter readings on your car, which can easily be done by having a battery service man cut a standard ammeter into your battery circuit. I found on my own car that the proper reading was about twice that shown on my ammeter, and that I was overcharging my battery without knowing it. This is especially important where an old ammeter is used on a wind or engine battery charging outfit.—I.W.D.



JUST HOW SMART ARE YOU *about tractors?*

(SMART ENOUGH TO SAVE YOURSELF MONEY NEXT SPRING, IF YOU CAN FINISH THESE STATEMENTS CORRECTLY)

Make one choice under each statement

1. The tractor that set a new fuel economy record in recent official tests burned as a fuel:

- a. Stove tops c. Kerosene
b. Distillate d. Fuel oil
e. Regular-grade gasoline (containing tetraethyl lead)

2. As shown by tax rebate figures on gasoline used for non-highway purposes (consumed almost entirely on farms), gasoline used increased in 1937 over 1935:

- a. 49% b. 38% c. 26% d. 12% e. 2%

3. The new tractor announced recently with a Chrysler truck-type engine, which has a compression ratio higher than the average of automobiles, is manufactured by:

- a. Oliver c. Graham-Bradley
b. Minneapolis-Moline d. Massey-Harris
e. Silver King

4. A survey of Master Farmers shows that the next tractors they buy will be high compression in the following ratio:

- a. 1 out of 6 c. 1 out of 3
b. 5 out of 6 d. 1 out of 2
e. 2 out of 3

5. Three years ago there were no high compression tractors. Today the number of tractor manufacturers offering high compression tractors in standard or optional models at no extra cost is:

- a. 2 b. 8 c. 10 d. 5 e. 3

A TIP: Score yourself 20 points for each question answered correctly. (Answers given below.) A score of under 40 means you haven't been keeping up with the new developments in tractors. From 40 to 60 is good. Above 60 is excellent and probably means you're all set for profitable tractor farming in 1939 with a high compression tractor using regular-grade gasoline (containing tetraethyl lead).

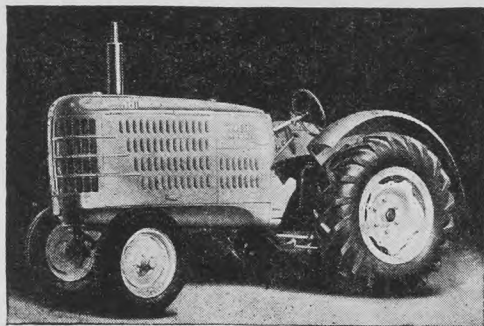
Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, Chrysler Building, New York, N. Y. Manufacturer of anti-knock fluids used by oil companies to improve gasolines.

IT PAYS TO BUY GOOD GASOLINE FOR CARS, TRUCKS AND TRACTORS

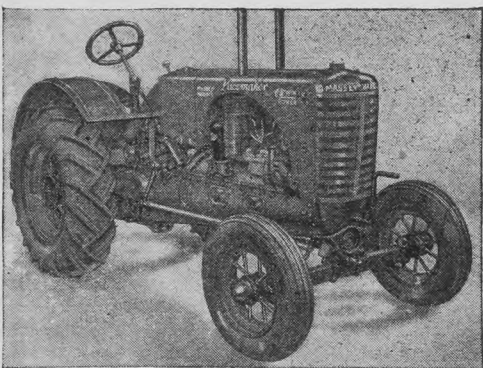
MASSEY-HARRIS TRACTORS FOR PEP POWER ECONOMY

MASSEY-HARRIS 101—THE GREATEST VALUE OFFERED IN A COMPLETELY MODERN TRACTOR

Introducing the new 101—the sensational six-cylinder, self-starter equipped, Twin Power Massey-Harris Tractor which offers more value than ever in power with economy. Stylish in design, practical in utility, the new Massey-Harris 101 charms with its appearance and pleases with its performance. Make it a point to get full information about this modern, new tractor from your local Massey-Harris dealer. Light, speedy, powerful, the Massey-Harris 101 offers the best in modern tractor design.

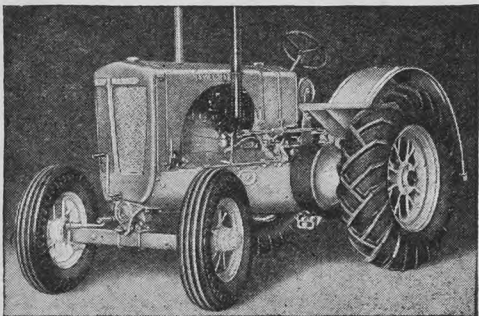


PACEMAKER SETS NEW STANDARDS IN TRACTOR PERFORMANCE



First tractor to have the exclusive Massey-Harris feature of Twin Power, the Pacemaker brought to its owners the utility of two tractors for the price of one. With its three-plow drawbar power and its four-plow belt power, the Pacemaker meets the needs of many farmers. The ability and power of the Pacemaker will give you a new appreciation of the many advantages of power farming. Hundreds of users acclaim it as the greatest tractor they ever operated. Bring down your operating costs with a Pacemaker this year.

MODEL 25—IDEAL FOR LARGE ACREAGES AND BIG BELT JOBS



With its great power, strength and stamina, the Massey-Harris Model 25 is the tractor for the man who wants to get a lot of work done in a short time. It handles large implements and the bigger belt machines to good advantage. Patented vaporizer is an important feature of the model 25 where it is desirable to benefit from low grade fuels such as kerosene and distillate.

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Machinery and Building Suggestions

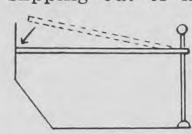
Featuring a drag saw outfit that can be built on the farm

Care of Battery

I would suggest owners of two-volt radios using a six-volt storage car battery for operation by cabling to a single cell at a time; to change over to a new cell at least every three days and repeat this process until the three cells are all discharged at the same rate and about at the same time. Using a single cell until it is completely discharged is a bad practice, as after the third or last cell is discharged the first cell reaches a deplorable condition; excessive hard sulphate forms on the plates which offers a high internal resistance. Unless a low charging rate is used, the cell will heat, possibly causing the plates to buckle and throw out the paste from the grids. Thus each cell would have to be charged separately, or the charging current maintained low or the battery may be ruined; but by having all the cells at a more or less equal discharge; recharging then will be faster and the life of the battery prolonged.—Tony T. Drewniak, Tolstoi, Manitoba.

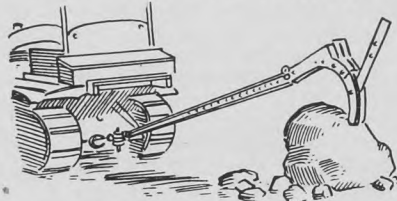
Gearshift Lock

When the gears in the old car become worn so that the gearshift is continually slipping out of high gear into neutral you can still get lots of service out of the old cogs. Take a stick and cut it long enough to reach from the gearshift lever to the front of the car below the instrument board. Notch one end to fit around the lever. This can easily be put in place when the car is put into high and a kick of the foot will remove it when you wish to change gears. I have used one of these for over three years, thereby prolonging the life of the old gears. An old binder reel arm is excellent for the purpose.—R. E. Barber, Box 162, Wolseley, Sask.



Stone Puller from Plow Beam

Mr. E. J. Stansfield, Atwater, Sask., has furnished The Guide with a snapshot of a stone puller taken on his farm from which this drawing has been made. It is an old idea to him, but may be new to many. It is made from an old P and O plow beam and the assembly is left just as it was on the

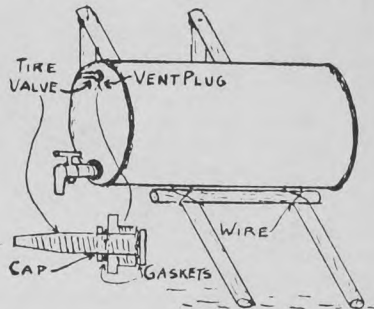


plow after the share, mouldboard and frog are removed. The clevis is arranged so that the rock puller remains vertical. The puller is strong enough to take all you can give it, but a man can handle it. It can be attached to any tractor. Mr. Stansfield never tried it with horses, but he knows some men who have used it successfully with them.

Oil Supply for Cold Weather

A tire valve put through a hole drilled through the vent plug of the oil or

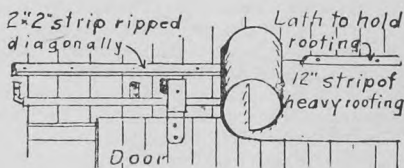
other barrel and 10 or 12 pounds air pressure put on it with a tire pump will increase the flow surprisingly and save a lot of time. The tire valve can be clamped in with gaskets or soldered in



as preferred. The diagram shows a handy way to place the barrel where one man must handle it.—I.W.D.

Protecting Barn Door Track

Sliding barn doors are usually hung on the outside, and we had much trouble with water running down the outside of the gable end and inside of the door, making the floor very wet in a hard driving rain. Snow also blew in badly and sleet and ice bothered in freezing



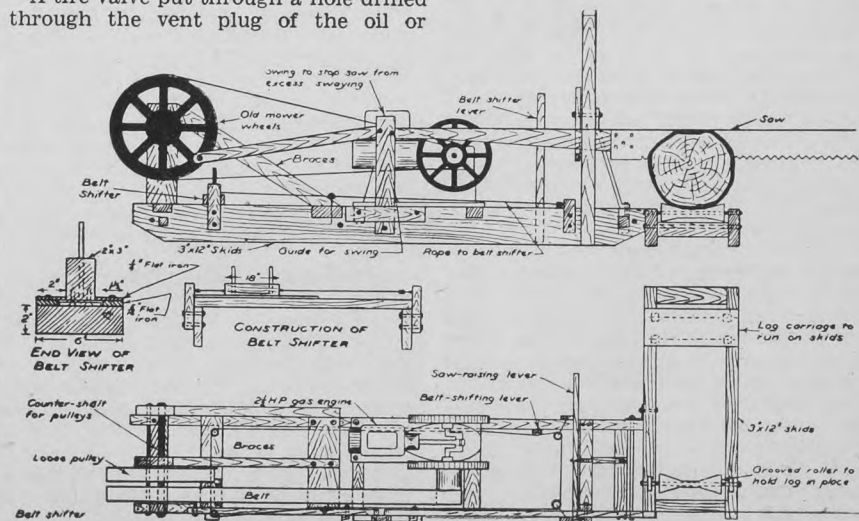
weather. The diagram shows how we stopped the trouble by cutting a strip of heavy roll roofing 12 inches wide and putting it over the track and top of door. We ripped a 2x2 on the diagonal and used it under the strip at the top to throw it away from the wall and lessen the rubbing of the hangers. The top was fastened with laths so it could be removed easily.—I.W.D.

Power Drag Saw

This design of a power drag saw is by Prof. L. G. Heimpel, of Macdonald College, Que. It is run by a 2½ h.p. gasoline engine which is belted to two old mower wheels from which the lugs have been removed. One of them runs free and there is a belt shifter to shift the belt from one to the other. An end and side view of the belt shifter is shown. It is connected to the lever by a rope.

The mower wheel which drives the saw, is cranked to a swing to prevent excess swaying. From this swing an arm connects directly with the drag saw. The arm runs through a guide, which slides up and down in a frame so that the saw can be raised and lowered. The second man pushes the log or pole along the grooved roller and holds it in place while the block is being sawed off.

The skids are of 3x12 planking, carefully framed together. The saw blade is thick and strong and is specially made for such machines as this.



AN EXCHANGE OF COMPLIMENTS

Continued from page 6

summerfallow. This and other rotations were practiced on the experimental farms of the West without any noticeable change in the practices of private farmers.

The chemists of the federal department analyzed unbroken prairie soil and compared its plant food constituents with those of soil which had grown five wheat crops; and announced that the rate of decrease was such that the soil would be utterly sterile after the production of 40 crops, each of which would be naturally poorer than its predecessor. The first agricultural meeting attended by the writer was notable for the principal speaker's Jeremiad on the host of weeds, worms, bugs, flies, plant diseases, animal diseases, and even human diseases that would inevitably follow in the wake of a continued disregard of what he was pleased to designate as God's plan in agriculture.

At least two present members of the Senate gained early fame and achieved success at the polls through claiming the origination of a statement indicating that a "permanent agriculture" could not be maintained on a "cowless, sowless, henless farm." Through government agencies were set out plots of alfalfa, brome, western rye grass, corn and almost any conceivable crop other than wheat. Federal and provincial departments maintained a mobile host of livestock promoters, dairy promoters, sheep and swine men, wool promoters and several other varieties of promoters.

The secretary of the agricultural society in faraway Lonesome Butte merely indicated that certain of the membership would like a talk on Sudan grass, Kaffir corn or Texas ticks, at their next monthly meeting. Almost inevitably three provincial men would soon thereafter render brotherly aid to two federal men becalmed in the greasy mud of Buffalo Horn River where it crosses the trail between Red Neck and Lonesome Butte. Branches of a certain bank were decorated with plainly worded invitations to their farm patrons to borrow money in order to get into livestock. Trust and loan companies were much more accessible to farmers who went into livestock. Newspaper editors and plain and fancy uplifters could and did fill in many an otherwise idle hour by foretelling the contentment and joy that followed diversified agriculture as surely as day follows night. In fact there was no public writer or speaker who did not feel free to castigate those who stubbornly persisted in the evil way of grain growing to the exclusion of better things. From the pulpit was once heard a dark allusion to the fate of those who laid up No. 1 Northern in preference to Treasure In Heaven.

Then came 1930 when the open plain produced a very scanty crop. The reason therefore was a deficiency of moisture and it was quite evident that they who had heeded the advice of the experts were just as certainly dried out as were the heedless growers of wheat. Rotations that featured grass, hay and corn; farm practices that included a number of cows, sheep or swine, were not able to withstand the drought. The only reason why this was not immediately evident was that many of the open plain farmers, who went into livestock production, did not have to wait for 1930 or later in order to go broke. They were broken in the good years of the twenties. In plain truth the land which had grown one or more hay crops, in the hope that the restoration of fibre would have a beneficial effect, was dried out to such an extent that it was the first to drift. Next to drift were the fields of those who had learned to plow a deep straight furrow in Ontario. The land which best endured the onslaught of drought and wind was that which had been cultivated only deep enough to kill weeds and only whenever the weed growth justified such cultivation.

The chemists repeated their soil

Balanced Economy



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Because of two-cylinder engine design, John Deere Tractors have burned low-cost fuels with outstanding efficiency, safety, and economy for more than fifteen years.

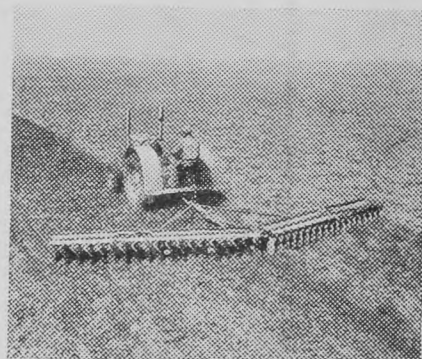
To further safeguard John Deere balanced economy down through the years, you get an oil filter, fuel filter, crankcase breather and ventilator, plus complete dust-proof enclosure of all operating parts.

You can't go wrong on a John Deere Two-Cylinder Tractor. There's a type and size to exactly meet your needs. In the standard tread, there are three power sizes—the Model "D," the 3-4-plow size for the heavier farm jobs; the Model "AR," the large 2-plow size; and the Model "BR," the small 2-plow size. There are also four power sizes in the row-crop type. Before you buy any tractor, see the John Deere line at your John Deere dealer's. It will pay you well.

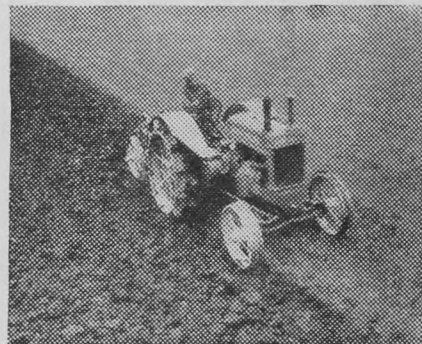
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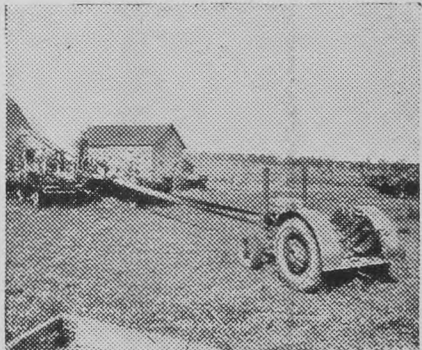
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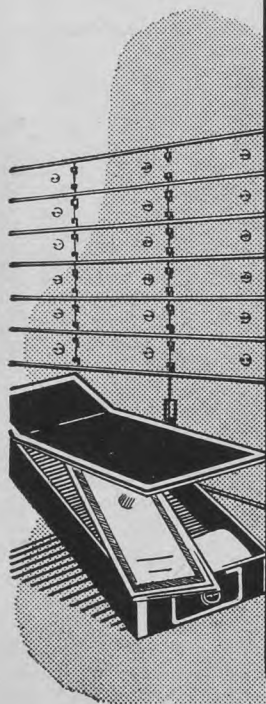
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BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA



219

analysis and found the plant food content of the soil standing up surprisingly well. Not much publicity was given to their findings, possibly because the findings were at distinct odds with hitherto accepted theories. They found that the nitrogen content of prairie soil fell off very rapidly in the first five years following the initial plowing. It fell off with equal rapidity whether the land grew grain crops, hay crops or no crop at all. After the five-year period the rate of falling off steadily diminished until a point was reached where there was no apparent decrease.

In sober truth grain crops do not deplete prairie soil fertility faster than do any alternative crops. They do not consume as much moisture as do the alternatives. The alternatives do not prevent soil drifting except in cases where the land is seeded to grass and left that way for long years. Barnyard fertilizer has never yet saved a crop and has often insured a leaner yield in a dry year than would otherwise have been the case.

All of this is now common knowledge in the West. The livestock promoters and the proponents of hay, grass, corn, etc., have gone on to other affairs somewhat nearer to the facts of agricultural life in the West. The banks apparently do little apart from saying "no," and the trust and loan companies are busy enough trying to salvage something from the wreck that followed on misplaced hope. It has become evident to every resident of the West that the West in general, and the open plain in particular, constitute a geographic entity differing in almost every particular from Ontario. For this reason the experimental farms and agricultural colleges have busied themselves in recent years in evolving an agricultural technique that takes recognition of the peculiarities of soil and climate.

THE pity of the situation lies in the fact that eastern people are not generally aware of these developments. Still are they sure that grass and hay, cows and sheep, hogs and corn, along with milk and cream will remove drought, drifting, rust and all other western plagues. Nor are they likely to be disabused of this attitude while the Ontario system is regarded as the acme of perfection.

The open plain cannot be saved by the Ontario system of farming. The farmers who best survived the years of drought are those who have had some experience with similar conditions in eastern Europe. This is the reason why Russians and Ukrainians have made a fairly good job of farming the plains. They had prior knowledge to draw on and were not burdened with the necessity of proving the uselessness, folly and waste of the Ontario system when applied to the conditions that obtain between Regina and Calgary.

There are areas in the West where the average rainfall is insufficient to produce a fair return. Apart from the scanty patches where irrigation water is available, these areas are not of much economic consequence. Seeded to grass, they will maintain in Spartan simplicity one steer on every 40 acres. The ranchers lease such land for two cents per acre per year and are willing to state under any and all circumstances, that two cents is too much. Does anybody still contend that the open plain should revert to grass? The Ontario system is an oft demonstrated failure on the open plain. Is there no middle road between this system and a reversion to grass which will maintain one adult beef animal on every 40 acres. There is a middle road and it still depends heavily on grain. It is being pursued just as avidly as heretofore, but with a much better understanding of the underlying facts than was the case when practically all of the technical advice on the subject came from Ontario.

There are parts of the West where an agriculture, somewhat like that of Ontario, has been evolved. In certain respects they have improved on the Ontario product. At the Royal Winter Fair the first, second, third and all other butter prizes usually go to creameries located in St. Boniface, Yorkton, Edmonton and points in between. Much the same can be said of other animal products. These areas are large enough

to produce a surplus that could easily bankrupt every dairy and beef district in eastern Canada. From this angle also it might be well to minimize the chorus of condemnation concerning wheat.

The necessity for understanding between East and West grows greater as the hitherto best medium for the free exchange of ideas is passing from the scene. Two, three and more decades ago a sizeable percentage of prairie people had close family connections in the East. Parents lived on the Fifth concession, brothers and sisters lived on the Eighth and the wife's people on the Tenth. At intervals which depended on the crop yield, the family resident on the west half of Sec. 12, Tp. 22, R. 10, W. of the 3rd, put their affairs in order, left house and stock in the care of a trusted hired man, and came East for the winter. It is just possible that some of their attitudes may have been slightly annoying to kinfolks whose farthest venturing had been to Strathroy or Chatham, but in any case they conveyed information and imparted a certain measure of understanding between two important components of the Dominion.

THIS condition no longer exists. The parents who lived on the Fifth are gone. Many of the brothers and sisters have departed. The survivors of those who broke and tamed the plains are a rapidly diminishing band of tired elderly people. Since the dry years few of them can afford to visit the scenes of their youth and most of those who do, find that it is hardly worth the trouble and expense. During the passage of the years the West has marked them for its own. In the East they are strangers in a coldly alien land. A new generation has grown up in Ontario, a generation with little of the way of understanding of the West.

The same can truthfully be said of the sons and daughters of the prairie pioneers. To them Ontario is a faraway place where their parents were born. Apart from that they have no interest in the East. This situation has come upon us so gradually as to be almost unnoticed, but it might have been foreseen and measures taken to forestall some of its more dangerous threats to the cause of Canadian unity.

Bearing in mind the fact that a drifting apart would have happened in any event, it is a matter of some wonderment that there are those in high places who would do whatever is possible to accelerate the rate of drift. Particularly is it hard to understand the sustained slander of the West when a cursory observation reveals certain very unsightly blemishes on the economic countenance of Ontario. Why is it that in the alleged agricultural paradise of Old Ontario there are districts where aliens are replacing the descendants of the pioneers? There are townships in Middlesex and Lambton where the gutters of middle Europe are more frequently heard than is the speech of the United Empire Loyalists. There are towns in Norfolk where public notices are more frequently printed in Hungarian, German, Dutch and Polish than in English. Is it possible that even in Ontario, the Ontario idea of a sane and balanced agriculture has failed to maintain a satisfactory sort of existence. Is this the reason why the inheritors of the pioneers are selling out the pioneers' acres? Is this the reason why the only available purchasers are those who come from dictatorships and other areas where the conditions of life are admittedly very tough indeed?

An egg within an egg is the feat accomplished by a pullet on the farm of W. R. Willis, near Dauphin. The freak fruit weighed 49-16 ounces exactly.

The egg, that is the outside egg, measured about eight inches in circumference one way by seven inches the other. When the shell was broken it was found to contain the usual white portion, but instead of a yoke it had another egg, perfect as to the size, color and all other visible characteristics.

"Your article on the White Fox alfalfa development was most interesting but not enough of it. One of my neighbors had 12,000 pounds of Grimm seed off 15 acres. Another had 1,200 pounds off two acres."—P. J. Moynihan.

TIME MARCHES PAST

Continued from page 5

Dragoons were patrolling the Mons-Charleroi road when a squadron of Uhlans was sighted. The Dragoons dismounted and prepared for action. Thomas was young and nimble. He slipped off his horse and took shelter behind a tree. At 400 yards he sighted a German officer giving orders to his troops and he fired. The officer fell and the long tragic struggle of the British forces on the Western front had begun.

What is believed to have been the first British shot on any front was fired not in Belgium, but in Togoland by a sergeant-major of the Gold Coast Regiment. That was on August 12, 1914. Britain had declared war on August 4.

Another Ideology

IN last month's Time we published an alleged explanation of ideologies which showed what happened to a man with two cows under Fascism, Nazism, Communism and New Dealism. A Manitoba reader asks us to supplement it with this: Under Liberalism you keep both cows, deliver the cream to government protected companies, who keep two-thirds of the cost of production while you keep yourself, your family and the cows on the other third.

Birth of a Name

ONE of the greatest names in Canadian literature is Ralph Connor. The pen name, as everyone knows, was that of Rev. Charles W. Gordon. How he came to adopt it is related in his autobiography, *Postscript to Adventure*.

The manuscript of *Black Rock*, or part of it, had been sent to the publisher without a name. The publisher wired, in a frenzy, "What name shall I sign?" Gordon was stumped. Desperately he scanned the horizon of his mind for a name, but in vain. Then he noticed on his desk a letterhead of the British Canadian North West Mission, of which he was secretary. But the name was abbreviated to Brit. Can. Nor. West Mission. The two contractions caught his eye and he ran his pencil around Can. Nor. Then he wired the publisher, "Sign article Connor."

But here again fate stepped in. The telegraph operator, an Irishman, wired the good old Irish name Connor, with



which he was familiar. But the publisher still had a given name to devise. "Mike," "Pat," "Terrance"—he tried them all. They wouldn't do. Then out of the blue came "Ralph" and thus was born into the world of letters Ralph Connor. Dr. Gordon admits in his book that from the first he quite liked it.

Houses from Straw

THE other day a man walked into The Guide office with a piece of wall board made from wheat straw. To all appearances it was equal in quality to any board made from wood fibre. It was an inch thick, but he had samples half an inch thick and he said it could be made thicker, say four inches, to form partitions.

Just as sure as shooting the day will come when wheat straw will be used for commercial purposes. Every year a fair half-section crop produces enough material to build a house. The day may be not distant when straw will be used for that purpose. A number of standard plans will be designed and at many centres the houses will be constructed in

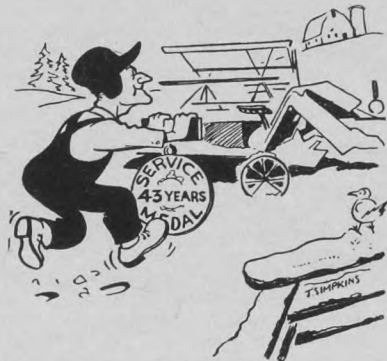
sections and trucked out to the farms. For outside walls and roofs the sections will be thick enough to provide insulation, with the exposed surfaces impregnated with waterproofing material. Partitions will be made to fit, ready to place in position where they will be ready for the wallpaper. Even floors may be made with reinforcing like concrete. And the whole structure would be so near fire-proof that insurance would be a bagatelle.

Incidentally down in the United States government agencies are working on types of construction which are short lived but so cheap that they can be economically scrapped in 20 or 25 years and replaced with new ones in keeping with advancing ideas of convenience and comfort.

Found in a Desk Drawer

HERE is something that was written on February 19, 1936, and put into a desk drawer and forgotten. In a house cleaning spasm, which sometimes overtakes even an editor, it was resurrected. It is too good to throw away.

"Last fall a grain binder got into the news. It is owned by an Ontario farmer near Owen Sound, and has cut 43 crops. The story called forth a letter



to an eastern paper from R. F. Rudd, of Vancouver, who pointed out that for every acre an Ontario binder cuts a binder on a prairie farm cuts five or six. He stated that in 1911 he brought two 8-foot binders to his Saskatchewan farm and before the snow blew they had cut 650 acres, 200 acres of it unripened flax, and more trying to a binder than a 1,000 acres of ripe wheat. One of these binders is still going strong. Believe it or not it was taken back to Ontario and is still working on his farm in Peel County. But it looks every day of its 24 years and requires a little patience."

50 Years Ago This Month

(From the Nor'-West Farmer for March, 1889)

MR. ELDER'S talk at Virden last month on controlling prairie fires brought practical results. At the next meeting between 30 and 40 farmers pledged themselves to plow a 10-foot fire break along the west and north sides of their farms the following June.

Dr. J. G. Rutherford, of Portage la Prairie, later Veterinary Director General for Canada, whom the editor said was one of the most capable veterinarians northwest of St. Paul, had an article in which he said: "Since the demand for heavy horses has assumed such proportions a very large percentage of the good mares are annually bred to draught stallions, while the dream of raising a Goldsmith Maid, or a Maud S., gives the balance of them to some humpedbacked trotter, and if the thoroughbred gets a mare at all it is some little old scrunt, often embellished with ringbone or some similar ornament."

It was announced that the great Clydesdale stallion, Prince of Wales, had died on the last day of 1888.

At a meeting of the representatives of the western boards of trade held in Winnipeg, it was unanimously resolved to petition the Dominion government to permit northwest representatives to meet annually for the purpose of fixing standards for grain grown in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

A writer asked, "Are the farmers' daughters learning to make butter as their mothers did? Or, under the changed conditions, does not the mother find it easier to do the whole work herself than to initiate the daughters into the mysteries of the dairy?"



The Morning After Taking Carter's Little Liver Pills

PLANNED FEEDING
GROWS BETTER
BACON . . .



... AND PLANNED LIFE INSURANCE
BRINGS MORE FOR YOUR MONEY

Look around your own neighborhood. One man has just hogs. Another has hogs and profits. His planning makes all the difference.

And so it is with life insurance. Farmers who adopt Planned Insurance with The Mutual Life of Canada are finding that their insurance dollars go farther in providing protection and retirement

income. We shall be glad to explain to you just what Planned life insurance is and how it will help you.

This Company has been insuring farmers for 70 years. All surplus earnings are paid to policyholders. Send a card or letter to our Head Office or your nearest branch office.

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I am interested in "planned" insurance.

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CLEAN KIDNEYS OF ACID AND POISONS

Gain in Health and
Stop Getting Up Nights

When kidneys are clogged they become weak—the bladder is irritated—often passage is scanty and smarts and burns—sleep is restless and nightly visits to the bathroom are frequent.

One right, safe, harmless and inexpensive way to relieve this trouble and help restore healthy action to kidneys and bladder is to get from any druggist a 40-cent box of GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules and take as directed—you won't be disappointed.

But be sure and get GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules—the original and genuine—right from Haarlem in Holland—a time-tested kidney stimulant and diuretic. Remember also that other symptoms of kidney and bladder troubles are backache, leg cramps, puffy eyes, moist palms and nervousness.

EDMONTON SPRING SHOW

APRIL 10th to 15th
BULL SALE—APRIL 13th

Entries for Bull Sale close March 13. Spring Show entries close March 27, at 12 o'clock noon. Write for Prize List, Entry Forms and Bull Sale Catalog.

EDMONTON EXHIBITION ASS'N. LTD.
Arena - - - - - Edmonton

GRAY HAIR! The Best Remedy is Made at Home

YOU can now make at home a better gray hair remedy than you can buy, by following this simple recipe: To half pint of water add one ounce bay rum, a small box of Orlex Compound and one-fourth ounce of glycerine. Any druggist can put this up or you can mix it yourself at very little cost. Apply to the hair twice a week until the desired shade is obtained. Orlex imparts color to streaked, faded or gray hair, makes it soft and glossy and takes years off your looks. It will not color the scalp, is not sticky or greasy and does not rub off. Do not be handicapped by gray hair when it is so easy to get rid of it in your own home.

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For common
ordinary sore
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Now! A PRECISION ELECTRIC FENCER

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MORE THAN 50,000 FARMERS NOW SAVING MILLIONS OF DOLLARS WITH PARMAK!!

Uses only one wire on light stakes. Costs only a small fraction of ordinary barb or woven wire fencing. Have all permanent, crop rotation and quick fencing you need. Makes any farm earn more. A harmless sting holds all livestock like steel and concrete.

30 DAYS TRIAL

Use a PARMAK on your farm. See for yourself how it positively holds the most stubborn fence breakers, saves time, labor, money. SEND FOR FREE CATALOG and 30-day TRIAL OFFER. Write.

PARKER McCORRY MFG. CO., 12-C, KANSAS CITY, MO. PRECISION MFERS. FOR 17 YEARS

Now The World's Largest Selling Electric Fencer



FIVE NEW MODELS

2 to 5 YEAR SERVICE GUARANTEE
Fred Thomas, Mont., says—"Saved in feed, worry and work. In few minutes can set up fence where there is feed which otherwise would be wasted."

W. H. Blount, Mich., says—"Wouldn't take \$200 for it if I couldn't get another."

Russell Freeman, Mich., says—"PARMAK fencer has outpointed every fencer on the market."
G. F. Byrd, Miss., says—"One of the best money-saving devices ever invented."
Harry Stanley, Ill., says—"The best thing I have on the farm."

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in each Canadian Province. U.S. dealers making remarkable sales. Ora Smith, Iowa, sold 34 units two days—made \$270 profit in one week. Get lined up for big profits on spring fencing season now starting.

Is Your Horse Lamé?

Keep him working. Don't experiment or let him suffer. SAVOSS (formerly Save-the-Horse) the famous treatment used for 40 years by leading breeders and trainers, is sold with signed Guarantee to promptly refund if it fails on spavin, splint, sidebone, high ringbone, certain ankle, tendon, hip, shoulder and other lameness. At druggists' or sold direct. 64-page Symptom and Guidance Book FREE, with copy of Guarantee to any owner WHO HAS A LAME HORSE. Write today. TROY CHEMICAL CO., Dept. F. 517 Crawford St., Toronto, Ont.



Canada's Largest Annual Auction SALE of BULLS

ABERDEEN-ANGUS, HEREFORDS, SHORTHORNS

All registered and T.B. tested.

CALGARY, APRIL 5-6-7, 1939

HORSE SHOW, APRIL 5th to 8th

Bull Sale Entries Close March 4.

Horse Show and Baby Beef Entries Close March 22.

Write for prize list and sale catalogue to E. L. RICHARDSON, Secretary of ALBERTA LIVESTOCK ASSOCIATIONS, Calgary.

The Farm Flock

Early Chicks

THE greater part of the revenue obtained from poultry keeping is from the sale of eggs for food purposes. Egg prices are usually much higher during the winter than at any other season, and it has been demonstrated that pullets will lay three to five times more eggs during the months of November to February than the older birds. Each year the importance of hatching or purchasing chicks sufficiently early to ensure the pullets being fully mature and beginning to lay before cold weather commences, is becoming more and more apparent.

Usually April and the early part of May is the most favored period for hatching or purchasing chicks of the Barred Rock and other utility breeds. Three to four weeks later is proving satisfactory for hatching chicks of the Leghorn and other light breeds. Due to the extra heat required for brooding early hatched chicks, the cost of rearing is a little higher, but this extra cost is more than off-set by the increased revenue from winter eggs.

Natural incubation, whereby chicks are hatched by brooding hens, is no longer considered a dependable method of obtaining a satisfactory supply of chicks early in the season. To ensure having a flock of laying pullets for winter, it is necessary to arrange with a commercial hatchery for a supply of chicks for delivery at the most suitable time, or operate a small incubator and hatch the required number of chicks on the farm.

Care of Hatching Eggs

Eggs for hatching purposes should be protected from extremes in temperature. Low temperatures cause chilling and high temperatures are equally harmful. Hatching eggs should be gathered frequently and stored at a temperature of about 50 degrees Fahr. Storing the eggs with the large end up has been found to be superior to storing with the small end up. Even under the best of conditions, eggs deteriorate in hatchability when being stored for incubation, and satisfactory results are not likely to be obtained with eggs kept longer than 10 days to two weeks before being set. Tiny cracks in the shell interfere with hatching and eggs must be handled with great care to prevent these. It is a good practice to candle all eggs before they are set or shipped to a hatchery, and use those with tiny cracks for food purposes. Flock improvement from the standpoint of size and shape of eggs laid can be effected when the eggs are being selected for incubation. Only sound shelled eggs of good size and normal in shape should be used.

Prevention of Paralysis

One type of paralysis, known as polyneuritis, is common at this season of the year. This ailment causes birds to lose the use of their legs and affected cases may be seen sprawled on the floor of the pen, unable to stand or walk, and the head may be pointed backward instead of forward. The lack of vitamin "B" as contained in green food is probably the most common cause. The ailment can readily be corrected by additions to the ration of generous amounts of alfalfa or clover leaves, surplus vegetables, and sprouted oats. In addition to being a preventive of this type of paralysis, the feeds mentioned all have a beneficial effect upon the hatchability of eggs.

Egg Prices 1938 and 1939

The Agricultural Situation and Outlook, published each year by the departments of agriculture, and trade and commerce, provides interesting information on all phases of agricultural production and marketing. The poultry section of this publication shows the prices of eggs to have followed a gradual trend upward since 1934. During the year 1937 the upward trend was temporarily arrested, but was resumed during the year 1938. In the fall of 1938, the seasonal advance in prices began earlier and reached higher levels than during the previous year. One of the

factors which helped to improve egg prices in 1938 was the new outlet developed for spring eggs to Great Britain, and similar exports are anticipated during the present year. Feed prices were low during the latter part of the year and as a result the profits from egg production were increased.

Due to the favorable relationship of egg prices with the prices of feed, it is anticipated that hatchings will be increased during the coming season. If such increase takes place, it is expected that egg prices during the first half of 1939 will approximate those of 1938, but possibly slightly lower during the latter half of the year. A considerable volume of Canadian poultry has been exported to Great Britain in recent years, and the domestic price has been determined largely by the export price. Aside from possible abrupt changes in the United Kingdom market, it is expected that the 1939 poultry prices will not differ materially from those of 1938.

Show Reform Overdue

Maurice Hartnett, a Saskatoon scribe with a wide knowledge of agricultural fairs, told his farm audience a few things at the convention held in his home town in January. With respect to poultry shows he cites the progress shown by one of the larger exhibitions where only breeds which are raised extensively in the country are shown. That's just common sense. At other shows the old padded prize list is still in vogue.

At one of the Class A fairs there were last year places for 45 different breeds of poultry, and 35 breeds of pigeons. At another there were 42 different breeds of fowls and 15 of pigeons. There was, he says, the same amount of money given to the first prize Japanese Bantam, or Russian Orloff as to the prize-winning Plymouth Rock. Surely this is contrary to reason. Just because the grain showmen give nearly all their prize money to the growers of Reward, a wheat that is grown by less than one per cent of commercial producers, is no reason why poultry men should persist in a similar course.

Hens Are Temperamental

A pullet nearing the end of her first year's egg record had already laid eggs enough to beat any previous world record. She at once became first page news. An insistent reporter, gifted in persuasion, induced her owner to allow him to photograph her. The next day she did not lay, the only day on which she missed for the month. Having her picture taken reduced her record by one egg.

Any disturbance which excites hens lowers the egg production. People who are careless about frightening their hens or handling them roughly have no idea how much they lose in eggs by such carelessness. Scattering litter about with a pitchfork which sets the hens to fluttering about and cackling lowers the egg production. I use an old tub and turn it over carefully in emptying out the litter.

Hens should be kept so gentle that they can be handled as pets. Many people think that this would take too much time. It saves much more time than it costs. Suppose you want to delouse your hens or examine them for culling the poor layers. If they are afraid of you there is a terrible commotion which reduces the egg output for two or three days. If they are not afraid of you and are accustomed to being handled there is no trouble.

If you can't pick hens up without frightening them take a burlap sack and sew a hoop made of No. 9 wire into the mouth of it. Move several hens with the one you want to catch into a corner of the henhouse and quietly slip the hoop over the one you want and drop it on the floor. The hen will then be in the sack. You can pick it up quietly and carry her away without any fluttering or cackling.

The time to tame them is when they are hatched. It is the simplest thing in the world to make pets of newly hatched chicks if you are careful never to frighten them and always handle them gently.



PURPLE LABEL
R. O. P. Chicks

The following labels indicate commercial grades:



RED LABEL
R.O.P.-Sired Chicks



BLUE LABEL
Approved Chicks

R.O.P. CHICKS—Individually recorded, bred from blood-tested flocks, inspected on Record of Performance standards for high egg production, egg size and meat type. Sold only by R.O.P. breeders; an excellent source of foundation stock and breeding cockerels.

R.O.P.-SIRED CHICKS—Produced by mating R.O.P. cockerels with approved, banded, blood-tested flocks, bred and selected for egg production, egg size and meat type.

APPROVED CHICKS—Produced by mating approved cockerels with approved, banded, blood-tested flocks, bred and selected for egg production, egg size and meat type.

For further information, write

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Honourable James G. Gardiner, Minister

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Ogden's Fine Cut scores
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"10 Mondays Every Hour"

—that's how time flies in the EATON Research Bureau when experiments that correspond to the action of a Monday's "washing" are being conducted.

More and more we are trying to give our customers materials that will stand repeated washings without harmful effects. For example, we have a machine called a Launder-Ometer in which samples of cloth are tested. In a brief run results are obtained comparable to what the samples would experience under reasonable treatment in your own laundry tub.

The use of this machine makes it possible to determine the actual fastness to washing of dyed and printed fabrics as far as change in color is concerned, and also the degree of staining which such colors may cause when washed with other materials. As any housewife will tell you, it is necessary to know the answers to both of these questions before colored fabrics can be successfully laundered.

These tests permit us to state in our catalogue specific guarantees of the ability of materials to withstand the ordinary fading and rubbing caused by repeated washings. That's why words like "washable" and "fast colors" at EATON'S are your guides to satisfactory shopping.

EATON'S

RIDE THE RIVER

Continued from page 10

Sycamore's lips took on a pressed bitterness. Bent forward, he kicked a stray cottonwood branch into the fire. "There was a man down south one time," he said casually, "who had a brother. Also he had a girl he thought to marry. His name—"

Con Lash's head reared alertly. "Call him Smith. It's a common name."

The crew was still. "Smith was his name then," said Sycamore. "Smith's girl was of a fine family. Smith's brother was young and inclined to be flighty, but honest enough to do a day's work for a day's wages. That was so anyhow until another man came along. We'll say the other man's name was Red."

"Also a common name," murmured Con Lash, never letting his eyes stray from Sycamore.

"THE story is short," drawled Sycamore, watching that winkless glance. "This Red was the sort to please you. He could make himself agreeable to man or woman. In this case he did both. He took Smith's brother and made the boy think there was no fellow on earth like Red."

"Smith," suggested Con Lash, "may-be tried to warn his brother about this Red?"

"Just so. But it didn't help. Red made a cattle thief out of the boy by speakin' of the admirable character of an outlaw. The two worked the rustlin' business for several months. And whilst about this, Red meanwhile got the girl's interest by his handsome manners and married her."

"Leavin' Smith in the cold?" said Con Lash, contemptuously amused.

"In the cold," murmured Sycamore. The crew, he realized, knew what unspoken things stood behind all this. But the kid didn't. The kid sat there attentively, accepting it as just another story to pass the evening away. "This southern country didn't know Red was a crook," Sycamore went on. "Nor did the girl."

"You're sure?" said Con Lash, words flatter.

"If the girl had known, she'd scorned him. But Red was all things to all people. The day they were married they went up the trail on a bridal trip. Red and the girl, and Smith's brother. The girl on a democrat buggy. That's the last of the girl and Smith's brother. Some months later Red come back alone, sayin' nothing."

"This Smith never questioned Red about the missin' people?" droned Con Lash.

"No." Sycamore's tone was slowly sad. "He was waiting for the rest of the story to come. Somewhere up the trail, he found out, Red had collected half a dozen extra men. Their course continued north. What Red did afterward lies yonder."

Con Lash's glance was brightly malicious. "This Red couldn't of been so bad. The boy liked him. The girl married him."

"He had a way," spoke Sycamore. "A smilin', hypocritical way."

Willy Morgan said: "Smith should of done something, Sycamore."

Con Lash's grin was an ironic streak. "That's right, kid. But this Smith appears to have been a dumb ox that couldn't keep straw in his own stall."

"Which is yet to appear," was Sycamore's toneless reply.

They were seemingly barren of feeling, two upright torsos faced across the flame, brightened and dulled by the pulsing shifts of the light. Major Percy's voice was as gentle as the southern wind: "Leave the saddles on tonight. There's a hell-bender comin' out of the east."

The last vestige of the breeze died; the pale blue point of the flame rose straight to black heavens.

BROKEN JUG'S cattle crossed the Niobrara by evening of a day that had revealed no sun, that had been filled with a haze the color of tan mud. The river was up.

"She made me BOIL... with her know-it-all air!"



How Helen raised her baby
by up-to-date methods while living
with an old-fashioned aunt!



AUNT: Now Helen, if I were you—

HELEN: But Aunty, we've been over that a million times already. I know exactly how to handle the baby . . . even if he is my first.



AUNT: Tush! You're mollycoddling the child, and you know it. Why in our time children grew up without all this fiddle-faddle.



HELEN: Times have changed, Aunty. Our doctor says that today children should get special care . . . special food, special clothes. Yes, even a special laxative!

AUNT: What! A special laxative for babies?



HELEN: Of course! Doesn't it stand to reason? After all, Bobby's only 7 months. His tiny system is still delicate. Wouldn't it be risky to give him anything but a mild, gentle laxative, one made especially for a baby's needs?



HELEN: That's why the doctor said to give him Castoria. He said it's the modern laxative made ONLY for children. It's on the safe side . . . has no harsh "adult" drugs. It works mostly in the lower bowel and won't disturb his tummy.



AUNT: Well, he certainly takes it willingly enough. I'll say that much.

HELEN: He ought to. The doctor says Castoria has a grand taste . . . Isn't it wonderful to know we're giving Bobby a laxative that's so dependable?

CASTORIA

The modern—SAFE—laxative made especially and ONLY for children

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION "THE GUIDE"

"Ordinarily you could cross this drink without wettin' your ankles," said Percy. "She's climbin' her banks fast. Where's that chuck wagon gone? I think a herd's somewhere ahead of us in this murk. Don't pile into it. I want the beef held close tonight."

Sycamore Smith skirted the edges of the herd in a sudden falling darkness. The camp fire's glow lay formless and faint at a seeming distance. Sky and earth had closed together but there was an absence of pressure in the air, a queer feel of suction, an increase of electric prickling. In the general hush the river's heavy sibilance formed a throaty undertone.

Sycamore rode back to the camp, ate a hurried supper, changed his horse. Tension gripped the outfit; nobody sat quiet. Con Lash had one comradely arm about Willy Morgan's shoulders. Major Percy's bemused face tipped to the heavens. "If we're in the centre of this," he said, "we'll have beefsteak hangin' to every sage bush inside of fifty miles."

"And may be some human hide,"

added Con Lash.

"The trail makes and breaks," assented Percy, very quiet.

Sycamore swung out. "Back in a little while," he called. Twenty paces took him beyond the sound and sight of them. He didn't know the exact point of the town, but in this thirsty land he knew it would be hard by the river, living on the strength of the prairie's scarce water. So, following the bank, he raised the blurred gleaming of lights and turned into an undistinguished street bordered by the raw buildings of another outpost in a lonely world. He went, as so often before, straight to the jail office and found a man there—a fine-shouldered man with blond hair, fair features and eyes purely hazel. "Battenburg?"

"Yes," said the marshal. He was at a desk, both arms lying on it. The light of his eyes turned oddly steady.

"A year ago six men and a woman came this way."

Battenburg said, "Yes," gently.

"There was trouble here?"

"It was money they wanted," said

Battenburg. "They tried holding up a saloon and got shot out of town. A pair of that party is buried in Boot Hill."

Sycamore's talk crept dryly across the room. "No names?"

"They died too quick to tell. It was the girl that named the dead ones for us afterward. Orren Peters. And a lad named Jack Smith."

"Brother of mine. My name is Sycamore Smith."

Battenburg hadn't moved. But as the tight moment went by, the color of his glance flowed from hazel to a bright green. The weight of his palms fell on arched fingers. Sycamore's cheeks held nothing; yet below this poker mask a cold fury beat and surged. "I'm not blaming you," he said at last.

"Never know about you Southern boys," murmured Battenburg. "The leader was a wild one. He escaped with three men."

"His name was Lash?"

"So the girl later told us."

"What about her?"

"She didn't know the quality of that man at all. She married him in good

faith. What he did here exposed him to her. She was through with him then. That girl's all right. She makes her living here by teachin'."

"Where?"

Battenburg's glance pierced Sycamore. He said: "I want no more trouble for her. She's had enough. Remember that. Last house on the upper left hand of this street."

Sycamore walked from the office and strode into the darkness lying beyond the store lamps. One sally of wind rushed through town; in the north a faint shudder of pale lightning broke the sky and a single pellet of rain struck his hat brim. He came to a last house set back behind white pickets and stopped at the door. "I'm not askin' anything," he told himself sadly. Then he knocked.

The door opened. Against the light her body lay slim and straight. The oval outline of her face was dim, but he saw emotion rip across the level line of eyes he knew so well, and at that moment he wondered how much of the old laughter was left in her.



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SLOAN'S
Family LINIMENT

"Hello, Allyn."

It was casual, for there were reserves he could not break through and there was a hunger for which no word existed. He saw her shoulders tremble. A hand touched him lightly, and then held his sleeve in sudden strength.

"You've remembered me, Sycamore?"

"Why didn't you come back home?"

"I made a mistake and couldn't. I've some pride left, Sycamore."

"It's taken me a year to unravel this. Allyn."

WHY should you care now?" said the girl, almost crying it.

"I don't change."

"I threw you over for a scoundrel not worth your little finger!"

"If you don't want me," said Sycamore, gently, "I'll be on my way."

"You deserve better! You ought to forget me—!"

"Why do you suppose I'm here?" muttered Sycamore.

"My dear—come in!"

His long arm went to the door frame and supported the forward weight of his body. Wind struck roof and wall gustily. A crystal-and-silver rain beat slantingly across the light. His voice strengthened. "I've got to get to camp before this breaks. We're going to Dakota. When the cattle's delivered I'll come, Allyn."

She caught his shoulders, and the familiar scent of her hair carried Sycamore back through the year of waiting and wiped it out. He kissed her, feeling the desperate grip of her arms.

"I stopped hoping," she said. "But if you are mine again—"

"Till fall," Sycamore called out and went to his horse, and galloped down a street turned semi-liquid. On the prairie a howling wind shook him in his seat.

"I'll kill that man!" he shouted. A higher and higher wailing rose from the north; the fog was cut apart by the bullet-like drive of the rain. One more distant shudder of light snaked across the far distance, faint thunder rolled. Riding into the Broken Jug circle he dismounted before a dying fire, where the crew stood waiting for certain catastrophe. Con Lash's dark face glistened in the background.

"If they run," boomed Major Percy. "it will be west along the river!"

Con Lash came into the small light, cheeks strained. "What'd you find?"

A rider appeared, water roping along his slicker. "We'll never hold 'em if that damn' noise busts any closer!" Lightning swelled through the dense night, momentarily exposing a sea of restless backs and tossing horns.

"Everybody rides!" called Percy.

"What did you find, Smith?" repeated Con Lash, more arrogantly.

THE crew never moved. Sycamore's body was a rigid shadow. "So this Red," he said, pushing his words into the wind, "went up the trail and tried to rob a saloon. He got shot out of town, leavin' Smith's brother dead. Leavin' the girl behind. He led one to a miserable end and spoiled the life of the other. All there was to the man was a grin covering a rotten heart! But he'll be soon dead!"

Con Lash hurled his taunting words back:

"Ain't you guessin' at that?"

"Get into the leather!" shouted Major Percy.

Men ran toward the ponies, struggling into a blast grown wilder. They were barely seated when it struck—a purple blaze sundering the heavens from corner to corner; a blinding brightness followed by titanic crashing. Sycamore got to his saddle, hearing a long cry javelin back. "They're gone!" Shapes of cattle streamed past, the chuck wagon went down and became matchwood. Turning with the stampede, Sycamore shoved his horse into a dead run and curved out of the charging mass. He bent low in the saddle and made contact with the undulating edges of that senseless, bawling jam; he matched the pace, he bettered it. He pulled slowly up to the leaders and passed them and veered his pony dangerously across the path-way of the stock.

Lightning broke again and sky and earth shook with the deep artillery detonations. Sycamore lagged a little, let the first rank of beef come up to him, and then began to drop his bullets, one and another, into that mad rush. A terrific cry knifed through the welter of sound—a squalling yell at once mortal and unearthly. Sycamore said, "Goodbye!" bitterly. There was no going back now. He rode the crest of the wave, prisoned by it, entirely at its mercy.

IT was dreary dawn when Sycamore came slowly out of a ravine five miles north with an exhausted fragment of the herd. Ahead of him a man bent toward the ground rose and took to the saddle. He rode a staggered circle about something on the earth and fired three spaced shots into wet air. At that signal of disaster Sycamore swore gently and bolted ahead. Broken Jug riders came sweeping up from all quarters.

A man lay there on the yellow clay, soundless and motionless. Willy Morgan stood over him, his body miserably drooped. The kid's cheeks were creased with tears and in his eyes was a despair that had no bottom. Sycamore stared down at the figure, identified it and looked silently across to Major Percy. Percy said: "Lash."

"That's the yell I heard last night. then," said another rider.

Percy murmured: "More Texas blood to christen this northern country."

Sycamore's eyes clung to Willy. The kid's cheeks went hollow and the kid's lips were bitter-tight; stark grief was shaking his immature frame. The trail was cruel, thought Sycamore. It had killed Con Lash; but, and this seemed clearer and clearer, it was making young Willy a man. So he said, softly:

"He was a good hand to ride the river with, Willy."

Willy Morgan wheeled, leaped into his saddle and raced blindly away.

"Why," demanded Major Percy, "did you say a thing like that? You hated Con Lash. You'd of shot it out with him later."

"The kid," mused Sycamore, "never knew Lash was a crook. He thought Lash was a great man—and he'll try to be the fellow he thought Con was. Never spoil a loyalty like that."

LITTLE REST DAY OR NIGHT

Woman with Severe Neuritis

For the benefit of others who may be troubled with the complaint she suffered from, a grateful woman writes:

"Last May I had a very severe attack of neuritis in the leg, which made it impossible for me to rest during the day, or to get regular sleep at nights—to say nothing of the intense pain.

"Various medicines gave me very little relief, and a friend advised me to give Kruschen a trial, as she had derived benefit from it whilst suffering similarly. I am so thankful that I took her advice. From the very first bottle I felt relieved, and now I am quite free from pain, and get a good night's sleep."—(Mrs.) H.C.

Neuritis, like rheumatism, lumbago, and sciatica, is often caused by needle-pointed uric acid crystals, which form as the result of sluggish eliminating organs. Kruschen helps to convert those crystals into a harmless solution, which is removed through the natural channels.

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ANNOUNCING

A New Serial

Starting April

The CLOSED Room

By CLARENCE BUDINGTON KELLAND

If you like people, humor, love and mystery all mixed together in a story, then you are going to spend some pleasant hours reading the new serial which is to start in this magazine next month. It is written by a man who has outstanding power to create fiction characters. The scene is laid in a small American town. The people who move through the story might inhabit any one of the many little towns on this continent. Scattergood Baines, the genial, stout hardware merchant in the place, that strange and lazy young man Dunker Gilson who comes to manage the town's newspaper and Geraldine Quinton, the daughter of the haughty wealthy family of the district are people you will remember for long after the story closes.

Do not fail to read the opening instalment in the April issue.

Home Baking

Sponsored by

The Home Baking Service of Robin Hood Flour Mills



Mrs. Wylie, C.N.E. Bread Champion, Approves the New Robin Hood Book, "Baking Made Easy"

There are many reasons why you'll like it, too

By *Evangeline*

AS the opinions of champions are always of value I was naturally eager to learn what the best bread-maker at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, thought of the new Robin Hood publication, "Baking Made Easy."

"I think the new book is wonderful," said Mrs. Walter Wylie. "It is so clear, concise and nicely gotten up. I find it very easy to follow. I've had it only a few days but the recipes I've tried have turned out fine. I can see many more in the book I must try. I am sure the new book will be particularly helpful to young women learning to bake."

Mrs. Wylie summed up, in a few words, exactly what I am sure everyone of you is going to say when you get your copy of "Baking Made Easy" and start to try out the recipes with their simplified instructions.

How Often Have You Said This?

In baking, as you and I know, it is quite easy to make a mistake if something isn't quite clear to us. How often many a woman has cried out, "I wish I were more sure of my method," when something did not turn out just right. It is to prevent these disappointments that, in this new book, the best methods are given so simply and clearly I don't think a child could go wrong when using them.

I think I'm safe in saying this is exactly the kind of cook book you have been looking for because it not only tells what goes into bread or cakes, but tells, step by step, how to mix the ingredients. It is so beautifully illustrated and easy to follow that you will find it a means to excite the girls (and quite often the boys) of the family to take a new interest in baking.

Without my telling you, you know that different ways of combining the ingredients of a recipe make such a difference in the appearance or texture of a cake. Your neighbor may make her cake with the same proportions you use, but it looks and tastes different.

"If only I had her 'knack of baking,'" you say impatiently. Well, here you have every single "knack" that reduces baking to utter simplicity. Each operation in "Baking Made Easy" is numbered so you cannot go wrong or omit anything. Just put a slip of paper over the page, and, as you complete each operation, move the paper down to the next. In that way it is impossible to forget or omit a single ingredient.

Bread Making Methods

Take the "Hints on Bread Baking," page 8: A list of sixteen important points about bread making are given. On the opposite page is a recipe for the overnight method of making white bread. The ingredients are listed, and then the ten operations are numbered in such a simple way you positively cannot make a mistake. Following that is a recipe for making bread with the compressed yeast, or quick method. Then one telling how to use liquid yeast, and so on. Five whole pages of novel ways to make buns or rolls with the extra dough you keep out for the special treat on bread-making day, or for those quick buns you want to make for school lunches or "occasions."

Another Dandy Idea

Another dandy idea is having the index at the top of every page. You will find CAKES, PIES, ROLLS, or whatever it is you wish to bake, listed in letters an inch deep at the top of each page. No trouble



Mrs. Walter A. Wylie, Bolton, Ont., winner of the first prize for white bread at The Canadian National Exhibition, 1938, Toronto, chooses a recipe from the new book.

at all to find what you want when you use this recipe book.

How to Make Open Face, Ribbon, Club and Other Stylish Sandwiches

There are two whole pages in the book devoted to this very subject. Various sandwich fillings are given with additions listed in a clever manner beside them to add variety.

Instructions are also included telling how to make the Open Face, Rolled Pinwheel, Ribbon, Double Decker, or Club Sandwiches. There is nothing elaborate about any of them, just plain, simple instructions.

Further description, I think, is unnecessary. These brief items give you some idea of the novel and convenient way the home baking information is compiled in "Baking Made Easy" to make it really easy for the beginner as well as for the experienced housewife. And no matter how many years of experience any of us have we can always appreciate something new and up-to-date.

You'll Want This New Recipe Book

It is a beautiful little book. I am sure you will prize it. And it will make baking easy for you. So just send your name and address, together with 9 cents in stamps, to cover mailing cost, to Robin Hood Flour Mills, Limited, Department "K," Moose Jaw, Sask.; Saskatoon, Sask.; or Calgary, Alta. Please mention this publication. A copy of this book will come to you promptly. Be sure and give your complete address — rural route number, post office, province.

When you receive this book, use the recipes with Robin Hood Flour, just as each specifies, and I can promise that you will be delighted with the results. The recipes have all been tested many times and are absolutely reliable. I vouch for them. And as for Robin Hood Flour, so many women have testified to its quality and economy in this "Home Baking Page" that I don't need to say anything more in its behalf except to remind you that it is milled from washed wheat and is the purest, cleanest, finest flour you could ever wish to use.

Household Hints

To aid the busy housewife

By Violet D. Nelson

City people take the convenience of a bathroom with hot and cold water as a matter of course, but in certain country districts it is still an unobtainable luxury.

When the children must be bathed in the kitchen, it is often difficult to obtain the necessary privacy, as most kitchens are the main street of the house.

In our home we use a homemade screen of strong cotton material. This measures 12 feet by 6, and has three large hooks on one long side. One sewn in the middle and one at each corner. This can easily be hooked to metal rings suspended from the ceiling or attached to the walls, and is no trouble to put up or down. If preferred the rings can be sewn to the screen, instead of vice versa.

...

In my work box I have several bags of mosquito netting to hold odd balls of wool, odds and ends of ribbon or tape. pieces of lace, spools of thread, etc. This keeps the articles from getting in a miscellaneous tangle.

...

To make your own browning for gravy. Place four tablespoons of sugar in a large clean frying pan. Stir till dissolved, and then add half a cup of sugar by degrees, stirring continually till dark brown. Pour into greased tin where it will set like dark toffee. Either wrap in waxed paper and break off a piece to dissolve in soup stew or gravy as required, or wrap pieces of required size in separate pieces of paper and keep in a tin.

...

If you have any discarded rain coats, remember they make useful bags for school books, lunches, etc. Also good coverings for cushions in the kitchen. From old auto topping I obtained a cover for the mattress on the kitchen sofa.

...

If you often have to hunt round for a pencil, try making little wall pockets for these in every room, but the pencil near the list tablet in the kitchen should be attached to a string.

...

I like to make my oven holders from woollen material as they are less likely to catch on fire. Have at least four of these with small metal rings at the corners. Hang them on a special hook in the kitchen, and you'll always be able to find one when needed.

...

A downstairs bedroom is very convenient, but it is often difficult to admit heat or air through the door without sacrificing privacy. Try hanging a thick cotton curtain in the doorway which reaches neither the lintel nor the floor. A piece of elastic can be threaded through the top slot. This has no effect on opening or closing the door.

...

A stiff brush will go through the hair and massage the scalp better than a brush with soft bristles. Wash the brush frequently and dry by allowing it to rest on the tips of the bristles. If the moisture runs back into the sockets into which the bristles are fastened, it will soften them and cause them to break off. —E.G.W.

...

If the soap in the bathroom is not the kind which you wish to use, provide your own soap. Keep it in a soap box and put aside between usings. In this way you will have what you want at hand and it will last longer than if left in the open for everyone to help himself to. —E.G.W.

THE COUNTRYWOMAN

Our Improvised Bathroom

WHEN we moved to the farm, we missed a bathroom more than anything else, but water systems and bathroom fixtures cost money and we realized it would probably be years before we could instal one, especially as electricity was to come first. But after a year or two of doing without, we decided if we could not have the real thing we could at least have a humble substitute. It would certainly be a great convenience, and comfort and would do in the interim while waiting for a water system.

Ours was an old-fashioned house with a wide hall running its entire length down the centre, drafty and cold in winter and a large waste space to keep clean at any season, so we decided to partition off the lower end of it for our bathroom, not only because of its easy access to the kitchen for its water supply, but because a downstairs bathroom is invaluable where young children are to be cared for. The outside door leading into the hall was replaced by a window and a doorway left in the new partition leading into the now shortened hall so the bathroom would have easy access from the other rooms.

Next a chemical closet was constructed from scraps of lumber by building a box with seat and lid. This frame work was enamelled a glistening white. We bought and installed the vent pipes and a large sized galvanized garbage pail answered for the inside container. If properly installed this type of toilet is quite satisfactory.

We found that used bathroom pieces could be bought very cheaply as many people in the city were installing more modern designs and removing the old. So we next purchased a tub in good condition and while we knew it would be some time before we could have running water into it, there was no reason why it could not be connected with the drain pipe from the kitchen sink and save us the inconvenience of carrying the bath water out as well as in. So this was done and the old, inadequate wash tub abandoned once and for all.

Good Use of Space

Our next step was to instal a basin. This too is connected with the outlet from the sink. A small old-fashioned washstand is placed beside the basin to hold two large pitchers, one kept filled with cold water and another one for warm. In the wall above the basin we recessed three or four shelves with room enough to hold all the brushes, bottles and paraphernalia that collects. The door to this recessed medicine chest is fitted with a mirror. The drawer to the washstand holds a supply of towels, soap and washcloths.

It is surprising what a comfort this room has proved. Considering the small cost, it has repaid us many times over. The washroom off the kitchen instead of in it has been a great boon in itself. At mealtime, when the cook is busiest, to have the family underfoot trying to get washed and combed, has always seemed a trial. This is now eliminated from the kitchen.

While everyone may not have a large hall they are anxious to be rid of, there is often a corner or nook that could answer the same purpose. In many an old house there is a large pantry no longer needed with built-in-cupboards in the kitchen, or at the head of the stairs there might be room for a small bathroom by building in a dormer window. In most of the newer houses, of course, a small room has usually been provided for a bath, with hope that some day a water system will be installed.—Rose Fairchild.

A page devoted to the work and interests of the rural homemaker

Edited by AMY J. ROE

Gift for a Sick Friend

Many are sometimes puzzled just what sort of a gift will be most acceptable to a sick friend—perhaps one who is in the hospital.

Fruit, jelly, candy, a good book, flowers, etc., are among the things that seem to come to mind first.

If the friend is likely to be shut in at home or in the hospital long, it may be wise not to give flowers in the beginning, but to wait until the flowers other people have taken have begun to wither and fade. This means that there will not be a surfeit at one time and none at all at another.

A most enjoyable gift for the convalescent, is a little bed jacket made of some becoming thin silk, rayon material or muslin. It may be in the shape of a flaring small cape of elbow length, or with raglan sleeves which are very wide and easy to get on and off. The dainty bed jacket should not be very long—about eight or ten inches below the waist, so that it will not work up in ridges and folds.

Two friends wishing to make gifts might make bed jackets of different colors, perhaps trimming them with narrow lace.

It wants to be kept in mind that these jackets should not add to the work of the laundry as usually there is enough of that anyway. By having two of the jackets, it is easy enough to press out one or rinse it out and press it, and always to have a fresh one to slip on.—E. Garry.

Buying Hosiery

Eight out of ten women do not know how to purchase hosiery wisely. Price alone does not indicate satisfactory service from hosiery. How many times have you blamed the manufacturer or the retailer for unsatisfactory service from your purchase, when in reality you are to blame. Next time you purchase a pair of hose, remember these factors are important to know.

Do you know that hosiery comes in different weights, the number of threads indicating the weight and wearability? One and two thread chiffon are very sheer, perishable, and give no service. Three thread are the most popular weight, medium sheer, but give fairly good wear to the woman who doesn't put her hosiery to hard wear. Four thread are semi-chiffon, and five to ten thread are service weight. Two thread hose are made by twisting two threads of silk together, three thread with three strands, and so on. Naturally, the more threads used, the more serviceable and heavier the hose.

Do you know that too short hose can cause more harm to the foot, than a short shoe? Purchase your hose three-fourths of an inch longer than your foot. If your shoe size is 1 or 2½, the correct corresponding stocking size is 8½; 3 or 4½, size 9; 5 or 6, size 9½;

Recipe

By Bertha M. Alexander

Take battered can;
With colored paint
Proceed to make
It neat and quaint.



Place tiny bulbs
Of mystery
Within; then watch
And you will see



Fill to the top
With good black soil;
You'll reap reward
For all your toil.



A miracle;
These happen still;
Why travel far?
You get your fill
Of beauty on
Your window sill.

has been fitted across the wide bow-window, a shaped shelf occupying every available inch of space; and over this shelf is tacked down a piece of white oilcloth, also cut to shape. This serves

to catch and retain (temporarily, if not indefinitely) such extra water as may run over from the pots when these are being watered. Instead of the ordinary blind, there is a home-made affair composed of doubled green muslin which is pulled down on days when the sun's rays are a trifle too powerful through the glass and yet the outside cold weather forbids opening the window. This "filter-blind" protects the plants from scorching their foliage.

The watering is done by a kitchen china jug, and on those occasions when a sprinkle over the leaves is deemed expedient, the sprinkler from the laundry comes into action. You know that patent 10-cent cork with pierced metal cap, sold at every cheap store and used for dampening the linen. It sprinkles leaves just as nicely as it does linen, and is far more manageable than the nose of an orthodox watering can.

Mustard and cress is grown in those earthenware saucers belonging to flowerpots. These do not need earth at all, if they are given something in which to fasten their tiny rootlets. The best thing for this purpose is small rounds of cheap flannelette cut to fit the bottom of the saucers; and of course the mustard and cress is much cleaner, more free from grit, than if grown in soil. The flannelette is kept damp, but not "drowned" throughout the few days necessary to produce a crop; and when the green stuff is about one inch

high the material can be lifted bodily from its saucer, placed on a flat board and the salad cut with a pair of scissors. The flannelette is of no further use, owing to the hold the tiny roots have taken in it.

Watercress usually mentioned in the seed catalogs as requiring "a running stream" can be grown perfectly well in pots, but these pots need semi-submerging in water. White enamelled soup plates do excellently well if they are not allowed to go dry and, being enamel, the water does not become contaminated with metal. The American landress does not require so much moisture, but it certainly needs eating at an early stage.

The tomatoes are ranged on either side of the bow-window, so as not to exclude the light from the other plants. The first one or two lateral shoots are pinched out, but all others are allowed to grow. When the plants reach a height of 3 to 3½ feet I pinch out the top shoot, just leaving the flower buds there; and later on, when the side branches begin to bud out, I cut off about a foot of the top growth . . . of course, after the top flowers have fruited. The easiest way of keeping the tomatoes from encroaching on space is to make a sort of trellis of slender bamboo stakes or narrow slats behind them, and keep on tying back the various sprays.

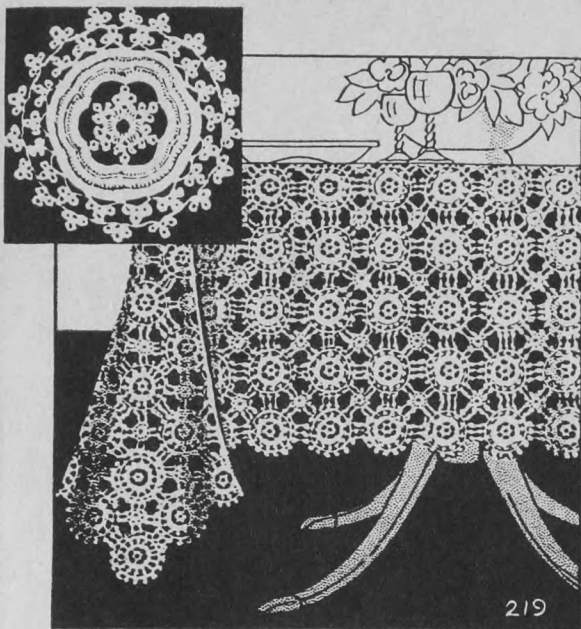
It is extraordinary what a bow-window of average size can produce in the matter of green vegetation throughout the winter.—Gertrude Edwards.

In My Salad Window

That is the nickname my friends have given it—my salad window. It is a source of both pride and interest during the long winter months. A plain deal shelf

NEEDLEWORK DESIGNS

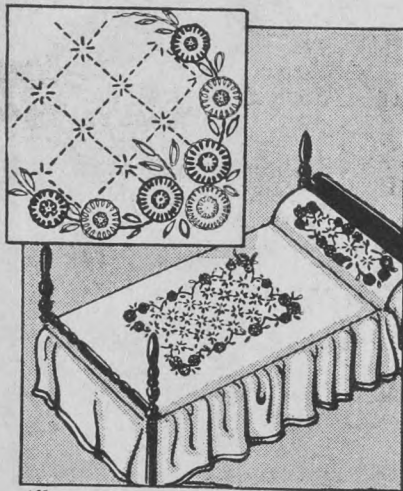
by Mayfair



Crochet Tablecloth

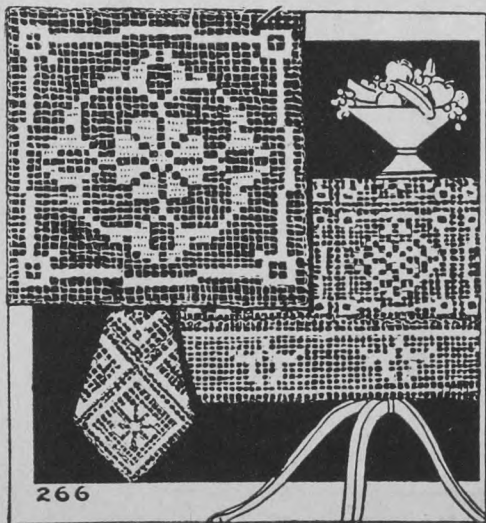
Design No. 219—Beautiful crochet medallions are joined together by lacy lengths to make this most exquisite cloth. It is the type of cloth every woman dreams of making for her home—one that will pay a real dividend in charm and dignity and pleasure in the making.

The pattern contains crochet instructions without abbreviations, detail chart of all stitches used, and a sample of crochet cotton used for the original cloth. Pattern, 15 cents.



Embroidered Bedspread

Design No. 461—An all-over design for the centre of a bedspread is always welcomed by women who appreciate dainty accessories for the home. This one is not only an all-over pattern, but is also very easy to do. The centres of the flowers may be French knots or small rounds of satin stitch. The two rows of petals may be coarse button-hole, straight stitches or lazy daisy stitch. The centre circle of petals is worked with thread two shades darker than the outer circles, giving a very dainty and decorative effect. The lattice work is pretty worked in gold with the single stitch matching the darkest shade of the flowers.

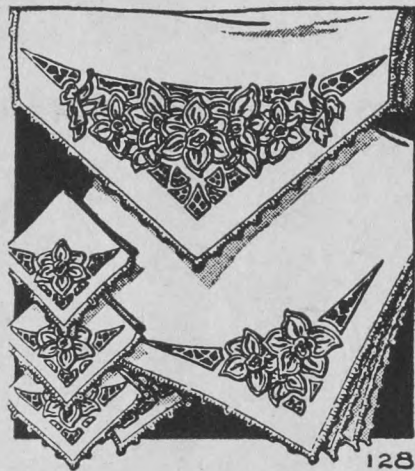


IF you are the type of person who likes to have a bit of needlework by to pick up for the odd spare moment, or to take with you when you go for a visit with friends, you will find some helpful ideas in the patterns illustrated on this page. The woman who is skilful with the needle may make for herself a number of attractive articles for use in her home, or to give as gifts to her friends.

The designs illustrated this month are in keeping with the modern trend of combining use and beauty. They are simple and easy to work. The person who is just beginning need not hesitate to start, for each pattern contains description of materials needed and the kinds of thread to use. This is one of the cheapest and best needlework pattern services available in this country. It enables the person who likes to do fancywork to try a number of different articles instead of only one. Allow approximately one week for the filling of orders.

All patterns, 15 cents.

Address all orders to The Pattern Service, The Country Guide and Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg, Man.



Two shades of green are used for working the leaves. Pattern, 15 cents.

Embroidered Towels or Cloth

Design No. 128—Little wonder that cutwork is voted the leading vogue in the embroidery field. The work is fascinating and the result is beauty and durability. This simple design is quick to do and exquisite when complete. Lovely for white or colored lines.

The pattern includes a transfer pattern which includes four motifs for corners of a cloth, eight motifs for serviettes and table mats, vanity set or towels, and two large motifs for a runner, also stitch chart and key and details of stitches and picot edge. Pattern, 15 cents.

Filet Crochet Tablecloth

Design No. 266—This conventional filet crochet design is a favorite with all who see it. To own one is the height of a good homemaker's ambition. When you realize how quickly the blocks are worked and how simply they are assembled into a cloth that is delicate, lacy and lovely, you will not rest until your fingers are busy and the squares begin to take the form of a lovely cloth.

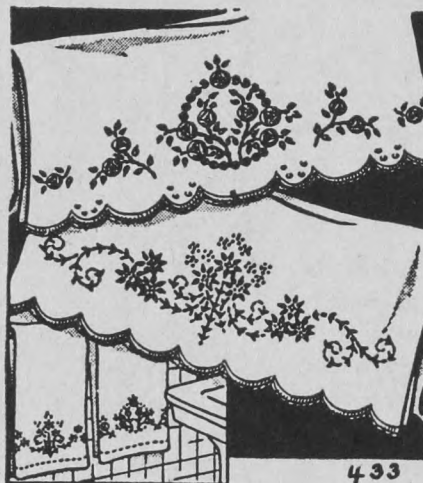
Pattern contains full crochet instructions without abbreviations. 15 cents.

Outfit for New Arrival

Design No. 5030—Here is a complete outfit for the new arrival—all daintily embroidered. Simple easy-to-work flower sprays on bonnets, coats, dresses, etc. Pattern consists of transfer sheet for embroidered designs together with complete tissue patterns and instructions for making complete layette. Pattern, 15 cents.

Attractive Towel Designs

Design No. 433—These are most unusual designs—just decorative enough to be truly smart, yet not too elaborate for every day use. In the illustration the motifs are used on pillow slips complete with scalloped edges, but the small picture shows you that they are equally pretty and effective on hand towels with the hems either hemstitched as shown



Novel, decorative and useful articles for feminine fingers to busy themselves with, which may be put to many useful purposes in the home



or finished with the scalloped edge which comes with the pattern.

The pattern includes transfer for four towels or pillow slips—two of each design, stitch and color charts and keys, diagrams of stitches used and material requirements. Pattern, 15 cents.

Pretty Wall Hanging

Design No. 480—This lovely sampler worked in cross-stitch would make an attractive wall hanging for a girl's room, or for the guest room in your home. The design is worked out in a simple cross stitch, worked either in all black or in colors, including, coral, light green, dark green and black.

The pattern tells the materials needed, includes instructions for stamping and a key to the placing of the colors. Pattern, 15 cents.



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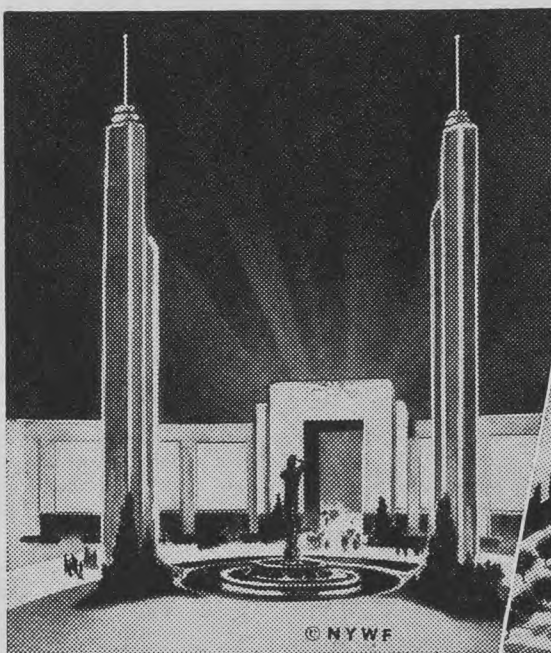
Read the simple, easy Contest Rules below and be sure to follow them very carefully!

The trip you will receive if you win one of the 10 first prizes will be for *two people* to come to New York and spend an entire week visiting the marvels of the Fair. This includes *all expenses* plus a generous "extra allowance".

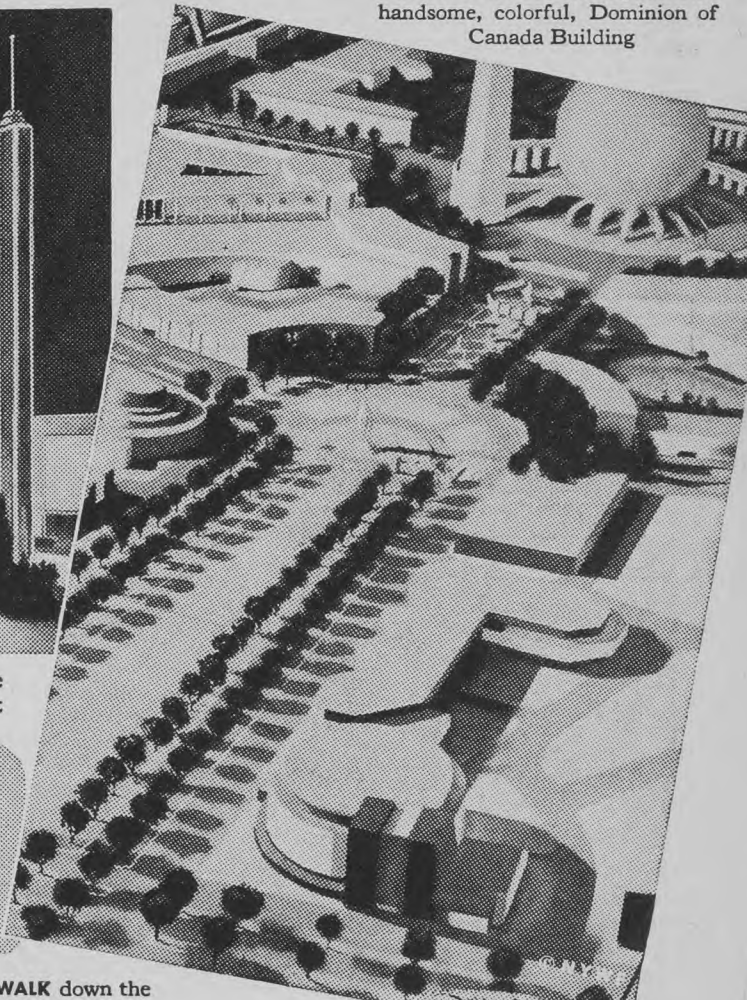
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FOLLOW THESE EASY RULES!

1 Of the following things we have told you about Magic Baking Powder, which have you proved for yourself? State your experience, or why you prefer Magic Baking Powder, briefly in 25 words or less, on the back of any Magic Baking Powder label.

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2 Entries will be judged for clearness, sincerity and originality. No entries returned. Decision of the judges will be final.

3 Send as many entries as you wish. Write each entry and your name and address on a separate Magic Baking Powder label.

4 Mark label with your name and address and mail to Magic Baking Powder, Post Office Box No. 5 Toronto 2, Ont.

5 Contest closes midnight, May 31, 1939. Winners will be announced shortly thereafter. You may take your trip to the Fair whenever you wish.

6 Anyone in Canada and Newfoundland may compete except employees of Magic Baking Powder and their families.



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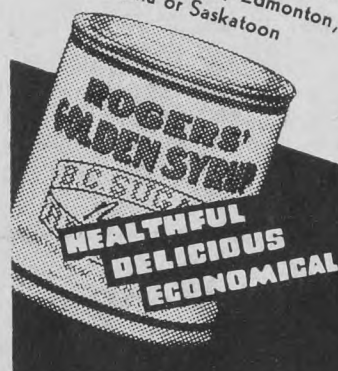
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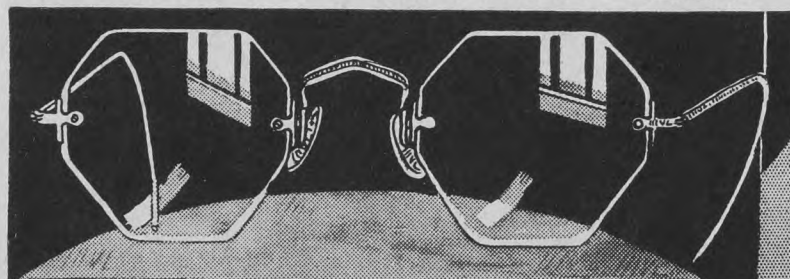
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Savory Meat Dishes

Some recipes that are different for spring meals

By CANDACE CUNNINGHAM

THE internal organs of our meat creatures are not used as much in our country as their worth from a food standpoint merits. Calves'

liver has become popular because our doctors recommend it, but beef liver, pig liver, chicken liver, beef and calves' heart, and kidney are important blood builders and not so expensive as calves' liver.

Here are a few appetizing ways of serving these meats that will give variety to your menus.

To prepare kidney, remove all outside fat, the outer skin and the hard portion in the centre if the butcher has not removed it. Soak one hour in cold salted water. Drain and wipe.

Sautéed Kidney

6 lamb kidneys 6 slices toast
6 slices bacon Salt and pepper

Split the prepared kidneys lengthwise. Cook bacon until crisp, remove and keep hot while you cook the kidney in the bacon fat four minutes. Sprinkle with salt and pepper and serve on the toast, pour a sauce over all, made by adding one tablespoon Worcestershire sauce, one tablespoon catsup and one-quarter cup boiling water to the fat in the pan.

Beef Kidney, Creole Style

Beef kidney 1 thick slice bacon
2 T. suet (chopped)
2 medium onions ¼ tsp. pepper
(chopped fine) 1 tsp. salt
2 c. canned tomatoes ½ tsp. curry powder
4 T. flour

Prepare kidney and cut into inch slices. Dredge with flour. Try out suet and bacon and brown the kidney and onion. Cover the pan and cook five minutes at a low heat. Add the other ingredients and cook 15 minutes just below the boiling point. (Too high heat toughens kidney). Lamb kidney may be used in this recipe, but split it and keep it whole.

To prepare liver for cooking cover with boiling water and let stand five minutes. Drain, wipe and remove thin outside skin, veins and membrane.

Chicken Liver

This is a delicacy. Prepare and dredge with flour salt and pepper and brown in butter or bacon fat. Or wrap a thin slice of bacon around the liver, fasten with a toothpick and bake in a hot oven until the bacon is crisp.

Turkey Liver Curried

Prepare the liver and cut up in inch pieces. Roll in flour and cook in a small amount of fat. Cook one-half tablespoon chopped onion in two tablespoons fat in the pan. Add two tablespoons flour mixed with one-half teaspoon curry and one cup water or chicken stock. Pour the sauce over a mound of boiled rice and decorate with the cooked liver.

Stuffed Onions

6 Spanish onions ¼ lb. beef liver
½ c. bread crumbs 1 T. butter
1 tsp. salt 1 T. tomato catsup

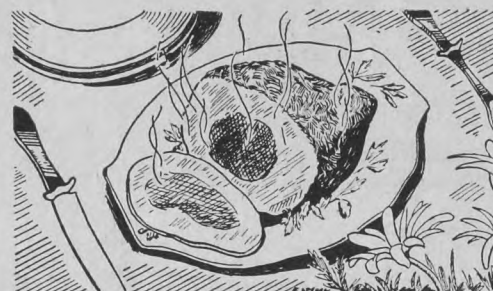
Peel the onions, cut a slice off the top and scoop out the centre. Cover with boiling water and cook until nearly tender. Prepare the liver and put through the meat grinder. Add one tablespoon of the onion centre chopped up fine and the other ingredients. Fill the onions with this mixture and cover with the bread crumbs that have been stirred into the butter, melted. Bake about one-half hour in a moderate oven.

Note: Green peppers or tomatoes may be substituted for onions.

Stuffed Liver Rolls

1½ lbs. thinly sliced liver ½ tsp. sage
2 c. soft bread crumbs 1 small onion
1½ c. crushed pineapple ½ tsp. salt
¼ tsp. pepper ½ c. pineapple juice

Spread the liver with all the other ingredients mixed together. Roll it up and fasten with toothpicks. Brown the roll, then add boiling water and cook



gently. Remove toothpicks and serve with gravy made by adding a little flour to the stock in the pan.

Liver and Spinach Mold

2 lbs. liver
2 T. fat
4 T. finely-chopped onion
1 c. cooked rice
2 tsp. salt
2 lbs. spinach (cooked)

After preparing the liver put through a meat chopper. Cook onion in the fat, but do not brown. Chop spinach fine and add with all the other ingredients to liver. Pack into a greased mold and bake 40 minutes in a moderate oven. Serve with a savory sauce like tomato or mushroom.

Dinner Pie

1 lb. liver 3 T. flour
1 tsp. salt ¼ tsp. pepper
2 slices bacon 2 c. boiling water
5 medium potatoes 1 small onion

Prepare the liver, cut into slices and roll in flour. Cook bacon until crisp, remove from the pan and brown liver in the fat. Put the pared potatoes and onion through meat chopper. Place liver in a casserole, cover with bacon, cut into pieces, the vegetables and seasonings. Cover and bake in a hot oven until the liver and vegetables are cooked, about 45 minutes.

To prepare heart, wash thoroughly inside and out. Remove the veins, arteries and hard membrane. Soak from one-half hour to an hour in cold water.

Boiled Heart

2 T. fat 1 tsp. salt
½ c. finely-chopped 1 T. Worcestershire
carrots sauce
½ c. chopped celery 1 c. tomato juice
1 small onion

Cook onion in fat. Sear the heart with the onion and fat. Cover with boiling water and boil 10 minutes. Lower the heat and cook until tender. For lambs or calf's heart allow from one-half to 1½ hours. For a beef or sheep heart it takes from two to three hours depending on the age of the animal.

Baked Stuffed Heart

2 c. soft bread 1 tsp. salt
crumbs 2 T. fat
¼ tsp. sage ½ tsp. pepper
¼ tsp. marjoram Hot water

Prepare the heart. Melt the fat and add the crumbs, and the seasonings and enough hot water to moisten the crumbs. Stuff the heart, sew the opening, sprinkle with salt and pepper, dredge with flour and brown in a hot greased pan on top of the stove, or in a very hot oven. Put in a covered bake dish, half cover with boiling water, cover and bake slowly, basting occasionally. For calf or lamb heart it will take two hours, for beef or sheep 3½ to four hours. The time may be shortened by boiling it for an hour and then baking.

If there is too much stuffing bake it and serve with the heart in a sauce made from the liquid around the heart.

You can vary the stuffing by adding two tablespoons seedless raisins or one-half a banana chopped up.

Beef and Kidney Pie

2 lbs. boneless chuck 1½ tsp. pepper
1 beef kidney 10 white onions
3 c. boiling water (small)
1 tsp. Worcestershire 3 medium carrots
3 stalks of celery or 1½ tsp. salt
1 tsp. celery salt Pastry

Slice kidney and cut beef into one-inch cubes. Brown both in a little fat. Cover with water and cook 1½ hours. Add seasonings and vegetables diced. Simmer until vegetables are tender. Stir in three tablespoons flour mixed to a paste with cold water and cook a few minutes. Pour into a casserole with an inverted pie cup. Cover with a crust made like rich baking powder biscuits or plain pastry. Bake at 450 degrees for ten minutes. Then lower heat to 350 degrees for 25 minutes. Serves six.

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Scalloped Vegetables

Tasty dishes for cold weather

By MARGARET M. SPEECHLY

EITHER raw or cooked vegetables can be used for scalloping, each layer being seasoned and the entire amount covered with milk or a sauce before baking. Scallops are a splendid way of serving vegetables because there is very little loss of nutriment and they provide plenty of milk as well. At our house scallops are so popular that I often make two dishes while I am at it, varying the seasonings of each dish.

In preparing the vegetables, remove as little of the skin as possible. When slicing, do not cut upward into your hand. This is dangerous and makes the pieces uneven. Instead, slice downward on to a chopping board. This uses the stronger arm muscles which do not tire as readily as the smaller muscles of the fingers and palm. It also ensures uniform slices which will be done at the same time.

Scalloped vegetables seem to go naturally with cold sliced meat. If possible serve a green salad as well, but when lettuce is not on hand try substituting cold slaw or cabbage salad. Next best is grated carrots or beets either raw, or baked for a short time. These provide something to chew.

Scalloped Potatoes

6 or 8 medium potatoes	Butter
1 medium onion	Salt and pepper
	2 or 3 c. milk

Butter a casserole or other baking dish and place in it the sliced vegetables, sprinkling each layer with salt, pepper and if desired a little flour. Repeat until the dish is nearly full. Pour on enough rich milk to cover, dot with butter or bacon dripping and bake in a moderate oven for about one hour or until tender. Do not let the heat become intense or the mixture will curdle, the top will become a dark brown and the dish will be hard to clean.

Scalloped Carrots and Potatoes

4 medium carrots	1 tsp. paprika
4 medium potatoes	1 tsp. salt
1 large onion	Milk to cover

Slice vegetables evenly and place in layers in a casserole with seasoning and enough milk to cover. Bake until tender in a moderate oven. This is a delicious combination.

Scalloped Potatoes with Ham

8 potatoes	2 c. milk
1 c. cubed ham	Seasonings

Place alternate layers of sliced vegetables and cubed ham in a baking dish, finishing with a layer of potatoes. Add enough milk to cover. If meat is cured less salt will be needed. A speck of mustard and a little pepper go nicely with this mixture.

Emergency Potatoes

When it is necessary to do potatoes with the greatest speed, place the raw slices in the frying pan, add boiling water to the depth of half an inch, put on a lid and cook until the potato is almost tender. This will only take a few minutes depending on the thickness of the slices. Add seasonings and some rich milk, replace lid and when done pour into the serving dish. If there is no chance to brown the top, just add a dash of paprika for color. A few chives or green onion tops chopped with the kitchen scissors are a tasty addition to this dish. Celery seed or celery salt are nice for a change.

Scalloped Celery and Tomatoes

1 small head celery	1 can or 8 fresh tomatoes
2 medium onions	Butter
Salt and pepper	

Cut celery and onions in small pieces. arrange in layers with tomatoes and seasonings. Slice tomatoes if fresh. Dot with butter or dripping. Cover with crumbs and bake (covered) in moderate

oven for about an hour. Remove lid during the last few minutes.

Scalloped Tomatoes

1 qt. fresh tomatoes	2 tsp. sugar
1 onion	1 c. cream
1 tsp. salt	2 c. toasted bread cubes
1 tsp. pepper	

Slice tomatoes and place a layer in a buttered baking dish. Season with salt, pepper and sugar, add some cream and a layer of toasted cubes. Repeat until dish is full, finishing with cubes. Bake in a moderate oven until heated through. Use thick cream either sweet or sour, but you can make it without, if you dot each layer with butter or savory drippings. More onions can be used or chopped green pepper for a change.

Corn Scalloped

2 c. corn	Butter
1 c. chopped meat	Crumbs
Seasonings	

Place one cup cooked or canned corn in a buttered baking dish, spread over it a layer of bread or cracker crumbs, then half the ground meat which may be ham or any other cooked meat. Season to taste, add the rest of the corn and then the remaining meat. Cover with crumbs, dot with butter and pour on enough milk to come to the top. Bake about half an hour in a moderate oven until heated through and brown on top.

Scalloped Cabbage

2 qts. cabbage	1 c. grated cheese
2 c. white sauce	

Shred enough cabbage to make the required amount. Cook in plenty of boiling salted water until almost tender. This will only take a few minutes. Drain very thoroughly and place in a buttered baking dish. Use well seasoned white sauce of medium thickness and add the grated cheese. Pour over the cabbage and brown in a moderate oven. If desired a little grated cheese can be sprinkled over the top just before removing from the oven.

Scalloped Sauerkraut

If sauerkraut is a favorite in your home, add two cups to an equal quantity of medium white sauce seasoned with salt, pepper and paprika. Turn into a buttered casserole, cover with buttered crumbs and heat through in a moderate oven. For a change you could add a cup of grated cheese to the white sauce.

Scalloped Greens

2 c. cooked greens	Salt and pepper
2 or 3 slices bacon	Buttered crumbs
¼ c. vinegar	

Drain the greens thoroughly. Canned greens are nice done this way. If you have no bacon use thin strips salt pork instead. Fry the meat until crisp, and cut in pieces. Put a layer of greens in the baking dish, then some of the meat, a little of the vinegar and some of the drippings. Repeat until used and cover with crumbs. Bake in a moderate oven until heated through and brown.

Toppings for Scallops

Buttered crumbs are a favorite topping but need to be well prepared. Just to sprinkle them on and to add a few dots of butter is not good enough. First melt the butter in a small bowl or pan and then add the crumbs, mixing lightly with a fork—that's the way to do the job like an expert. To each cup of crumbs allow from one to three tablespoons melted butter. Two tablespoons is the usual. If you have no crumbs handy and are in a hurry, just sprinkle corn flakes or bran flakes or any ready-to-eat cereal over the top of the casserole. You will like the look of this kind of topping and will find it quick and easy.

To End Annoying Cough, Mix This Recipe, at Home

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Here is the well known old recipe which thousands of housewives have found to be a dependable means of breaking up winter coughs. It takes but a moment to prepare and costs very little, but it does give quick relief.

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Are You a Good Member?

The strength of your club is the strength of the individual giving her best in a pleasant manner

By LEREINE BALLANTYNE

SOMEONE has aptly remarked, "Beauty is in the eyes of the beholder," and by the same token so are faults. Whether or not we are aware of it, we are prone to condemn in others the very weaknesses which we possess. It explains much that makes for criticism in groups that should be bound together by the chains of a common affection and interest in a common good.

Just let two egotistical women meet on a committee, and they have it in for each other almost immediately. It is the conceited person who so resents the success of another, and the selfish one who clings to an office far beyond her time when she really is holding back the younger members. But the kindly generous soul sees everyone in her own light, with a word of praise for all who do their part, and a word of excuse for the erring sister.

A strong leader can do much to keep everything and everybody under control, but strong leaders are few and far between. Most small organizations are made up of groups of ordinary, intelligent but unpretentious homemakers who do not claim great executive ability, but who meet together for a social time. Realizing this, it is far more important that each member strive to keep her group just that—a social friendly circle. The only way to do it is for each member to make up her mind to be friendly and sociable to the others, whether or not they meet with her own personal approval.

There is more to being a good member than just joining and attending. It means planning the day to get the most benefit possible from the outing, without being rushed or fussed. If the group meets in the afternoon it is wise to prepare the evening meal with the mid-day one. A good supper dish can always be made ahead—a meat loaf, salad, shepherd's pie or anything which will not require much time to serve when you return. Then, before leaving, lay the table, and leave everything in readiness so the meal will not be delayed long if you are late in returning. A note, telling what is to be served will allow the children to proceed with the work.

Just before dressing, lie down and relax for 10 or 15 minutes. This can only be done by suspending even thought, so that the mind will be rested with the body. You will feel refreshed and in a much better mood than if everything is left to the last minute and you rush out all of a dither. Every woman owes it to herself to take a few minutes rest in the afternoon. It does not waste time, it saves it, because you can go ahead so much better and vigorously.

Quite often you will find that the critical and irritable member is one who does not order her day in a proper manner. This type of person is always a problem because she will say things that hurt in a moment of rashness and

yet you have a feeling that deep down in her heart she does not mean them. They say that a chain is only as strong as its weakest link, which makes each member responsible for the success of the group. Everything goes so happily when everyone pulls together and work becomes a joy rather than a burden.

Think of your organization as an orchestra, and you as one of the players. No two have the same parts to play in a great orchestral number, yet each must do his part and come in with the perfect beat of time at the command of the one who wields the baton. It would be preposterous for the one who plays second fiddle to get mad and stop playing because he was not the first violin. Yet many little bickerings that start in local groups have about as much sense back of them. A person is asserting himself or herself at the expense of the whole group when their attitude is not inspired wholly by the good of the cause.

Being a good member means taking an interest, encouraging the officers, paying dues promptly, being on time for the meetings and doing her share when her turn comes in any part of the program.

It means having a cheerful attitude and a friendly word for those about you, and if being cheerful is not your habit, then the sooner you make a real effort to cultivate it the better, for after all most of our faults are nothing more or less than over-developed habits. Too much cannot be written about this matter of the personal attitude toward others, nor can the value of the cheerful member ever be over-estimated. In these changing times when the old pioneer spirit of mutual helpfulness and

mutual understanding is slipping away before the speed and bitterness of a material era, it is well to pause and consider what it was drew men together in the open door and open house times of frontier days.

Our religious, fraternal and social organizations are the media through which we strive to catch again much of that community spirit. It is well to face these facts squarely and guard the spirit back of the project. It is more important to

have a small amount of cash in the treasury and a tremendous amount of goodwill at the end of the season, than a big bank balance and enmity and strife as the main heritage for the next slate of officers. Not that goodwill and good management cannot go together. They usually do, but the point I would make is not to sacrifice the one for the other.

If you cannot be a worker, you can be a booster. And doing the best you can, as pleasantly as you can in any capacity, is, after all, being the best kind of member. If time or distance prevents you from being as active as you like, and you think you are a weak link in the little chain of community work, don't apologize so long as you have a good



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constructive attitude toward the work the others are doing. Remember kindness is the strongest virtue that God has planted in the heart of man, and by using it the links can be strengthened until even one's enemies become one's friends. I read some place a little rhyme which said:

He drew a circle to shut me out,
Heretic, rebel, a thing to doubt,
But love and I had the wit to win;
We drew a circle that took him in.

There you have a recipe for good membership in anything, anywhere. Life is too short to dwell on the faults of others, because hidden under them are many virtues.

Letter From A Friend

Right now, when winter seems to linger on and on, the arrival of the first birds is positively thrilling. To see old friends return year after year, almost to the day, gives you a lift and warms your heart! But when you think of how far those feathered friends have travelled since leaving last fall, it seems nothing short of a miracle.

Picture the myriads of birds that are on the wing this very minute, hastening from their winter haunts in the south, to their northern breeding grounds, many of which are in the arctic wastes. Big birds, tiny birds, land birds, water birds, all travelling thousands of miles, all following a charted course high above ground. Many fly by night and feed by day, some return by the same route they took last fall, others by another way.

Next time you see a humming bird hovering in your garden, pause to reflect that the tiny creature wintered in the steamy heat of central America, and had to fly thousands of miles over land and sea to nest in Saskatchewan! This entailed a non-stop flight across the Gulf of Mexico. Surely these feathered creatures and their achievements give life a new thrill. Read all you can about the migration of birds if you want something full of interest and stimulation.

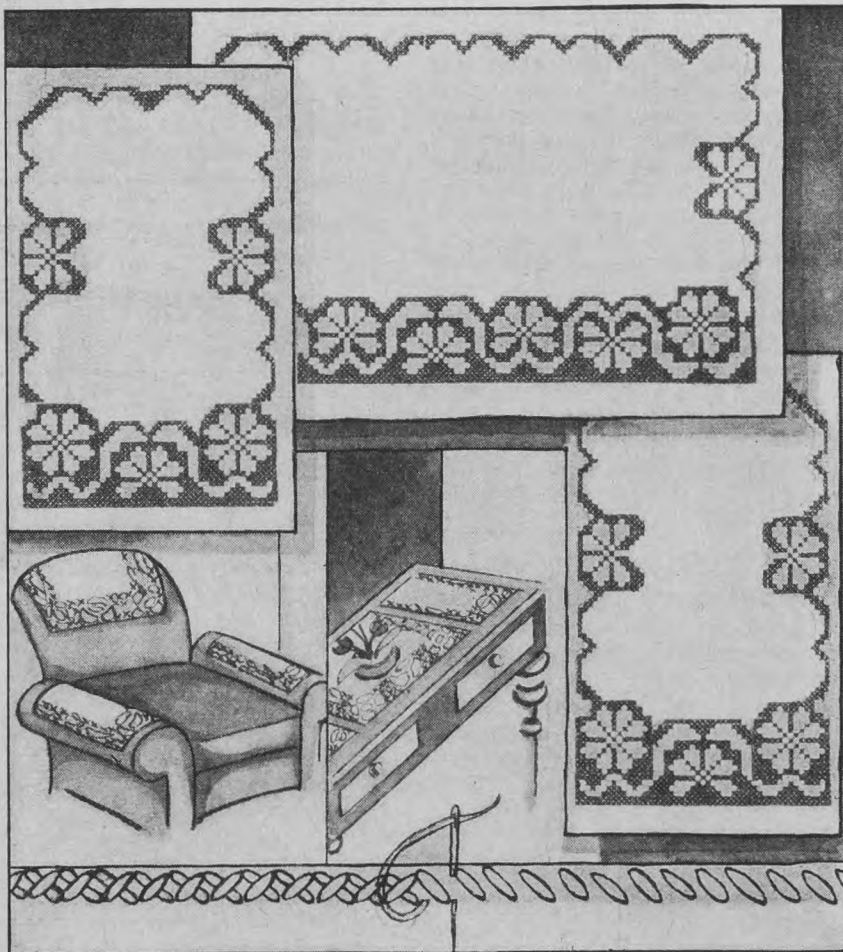
Things like these are a real help in the busy month of March when dozens of jobs are clamoring for attention. Perhaps you have a whole carcass of meat to be brined and canned for summer, I find that variety in form is a good thing—chopped meat for meat loaves or sandwiches, sliced heart, liver with onions, steak and kidney, roast beef and even spare ribs. Seasoning too, can be varied considerably. And don't forget to do up lots of baked beans for future use, either hot or cold. They help out the meat situation and are they good!

By this time if you are energetic and have the space, you will have sown tomato, celery and other things in flats. I used to do that too and I admire anyone with the strength to accomplish so much, but under our conditions we have good results by planting the seeds in the garden later on—less trouble, and so far all the tomatoes we need. Just an idea to think about if your strength is limited.

Christina

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Watch Your Weight

It takes thought and will power as well as proper exercise to combat tendency to over-weight

By EMMA G. WALLACE

THERE is so much to be said in behalf of the relation of correct weight to health and beauty, that it is a good idea to keep an eye rather closely on the whole matter, and to do it systematically.

The great trouble is that many take it for granted that they will not become over-weight—that they will begin to regulate their food intake after this or that special occasion is over.

One young woman, for instance, dearly loves sweet corn, and refuses to do without plenty of corn and rich butter while sweet corn is in season. By that time she does not want to start eating with greater restraint until the holiday season is over—and so it goes.

As might be expected, she has grown distressingly overplump, or if the truth must be told, fat.

Once you acquire this excess baggage, it is not so easy to get rid of it. When the stomach becomes accustomed to meals which are full and plenty, the craving for food is encouraged and the content or capacity of the stomach is enlarged or stretched.

Few have will power to cut down on food until the stomach no longer clamors for an extra amount on account of being reduced in size, or as we might say, shrunk to its proper size.

It is well to remember that up to 25 years of age or in some cases even 30 years of age, it is safer to be a few pounds over-weight than under-weight.

The under-weight side of the question is likely to encourage deficiency ailments or diseases. That is, conditions of health brought on by lack of nutrition and lowered resistance. There may be a tendency to nervous disorders and to contract colds.

In some cases, the anaemic conditions will get hold of those who are under-weight. Simple anaemia if it goes on over too long a time, may slip over the border into pernicious anaemia, then real trouble lurks near.

On the other hand, too much weight is to be avoided. It over-taxes the heart and makes for difficulty in walking, in taking vigorous exercise, and in breathing. Deep breathing of fresh, pure air aids greatly in burning up excess fat.

One of the first things to do if it can be managed, is to have a reliable bath-

room scale, either in bathroom or bedroom. Procure a small, blank note book, and at least twice a week make a record of the exact weight with only the same garment on. This will serve to keep the person reminded that even a slight change in the right direction will work wonders if continued over a period of time.

If it is a matter of cutting down on weight, this can be done quite successfully if one's family physician is consulted and his advice followed. He may recommend the regular diet with the same foods ordinarily used for well-balanced meals, but it may be that he will wish the patient to take smaller helpings and no second helpings; also to go easy on visible fats, sugars and starches.

The under-weight person will probably be advised to eat generously according to the urge of the appetite. Milk, if whole and pure, is fattening. Cream is another food which helps to put on weight. Fresh fruits and vegetables are wholesome.

A reasonable amount of exercise in the open air should be taken each day. The thin person should not over-do to the point of fatigue. The stout individual should not exercise until a big appetite is developed—and later gratify it. The right amount of exercise which makes for physical well-being is called for.

Those who sit a great deal of the time, or whose occupation is a sedentary one, will be likely to take on weight around the hips. This is sometimes referred to as "The office hip line." This can be counteracted by setting-up exercises in the morning and at night. There are plenty of these exercises to be had almost for the asking, but results call for the use of them regularly until a lessened measurement is ensured.

Walks can be gradually increased and the muscles hardened. Avoid drinking much at meal-time as this encourages overeating, but do not be satisfied with less than six glasses of water a day. The latter should be sipped and enjoyed and not gulped down.

Know what your weight should be for your height and age, and strive to approximate that weight, unless there is good reason for not doing so.

That Double Chin

DDOUBLE chins may indicate good humor, but they are not beautiful. The wisest course to pursue is to avoid having one in the first place.

This means eating with restraint. It means holding the head up so that you can look straight ahead of you and the chin line does not tip down near the point.

The proper poise calls for a backbone which is carried in an erect position. Test yourself on this a number of times a day by standing with ankle, knee, hip and shoulder against the edge of an open door.

Correct posture calls for chin up, standing straight and pushing up with the crown of the head as though wearing a crown, a buoyant footstep and an erect position when sitting. Draw the stomach in, for it should be flat and not bulgy.

To still further prevent the accumulation of fat under the chin, massage lightly with a little greaseless cream morning and night, to keep the fat cells from settling into layers or rolls. Sponge the chin with clear, cool water to close the pores. Several times a week, iron out the under portion of the chin with a piece of ice held snugly and firmly in a piece of cheesecloth in the hand.

Some have received benefit from a chin strap. This is a piece of thin rubber narrowed at the ends and each end having an attached piece of tape. The tape is tied over the top of the head and the chin held where it belongs. At least an hour of the chin strap will be needed each day or night to mold the chin line as it should be.


Study your profile in the mirror and with the aid of two mirrors. You will find that when you take the position best for a beautiful chin you will look much better and enjoy life more.

Clean White Teeth

OF course those who are particular, will try to visit the dentist at least twice a year, but in between times the teeth will need to have thorough cleaning night and morning at least, and once every two weeks one cleaning may be given with powdered pumice moistened with peroxide of hydrogen.

Buy the finest grade of pumice. Turn into a little saucer, and add enough peroxide to make a paste. Clean the teeth inside and out and brush up and down as well as across. Rinse thoroughly.

Some people prefer to use a tooth powder, alternating it with a tooth paste. Thus a good tooth powder will be used for two or three days, and then a reliable tooth paste for as many days. The powder has a polishing effect.



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SIZES
16 to 48



2916
SIZES
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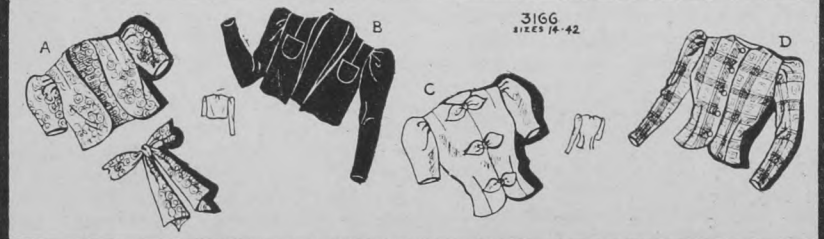
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THE CONFIDANT, Dept. 324, Battle Creek, Mich.

Meggie's Mistake

By Mary E. Grannan

"ALL right for you Meggie Mulduggan, but you're making a mistake, you'll see," said Oweny O'Neill, shaking his head wisely in the crisp March air. "Ah, surean' it isn't I don't believe in fairies, Oweny. But . . . well . . . it's just I never saw one."

"All right for you," and down the

street went the disgusted Oweny O'Neill. He just knew by the look in Meggie's grey eyes that she hadn't believed a word he said. Well she'd find a fairy in her own shoe some time, just as he had this morning. And then maybe she'd believe him. Fairies popped up in all sorts of places, and especially pookas. "Pookas always travel alone, Oweny. They're solitary fairies," his grandmother had told him. "And many a morning as I've found one in me

milk pitcher," said she. "So all right for you Meggie," said Oweny again, as he was carried gaily along by the biting March wind.

And Meggie? She was little concerned with fairies or Oweny O'Neill as she intently tied together the broken tail pieces of her new rainbow kite. As she worked she sang her thoughts to the ever changing winds:

"I'll fly my kite up high, high, high. 'Twill kiss a cloud up in the sky. Perhaps 'twill bring me down a star. I'll fly my kite so very far.

"And when I fly it up again There, you're fixed! Now Mrs. March Wind if you fear Meggie Mulduggan's new kite again, I'll send Oweny O'Neill's fairy after you." And she laughed. Getting to her feet Meggie raced down the street, over the brook and into the meadow that was showing first signs of spring. Its brown grasses were straightening their bodies as if to make ready for another year. Over the field danced Meggie Mulduggan singing:

"I'll fly my kite up high, high, high. 'Twill kiss a cloud up in the sky. Perhaps 'twill bring me down a star. I'll fly my kite so very far."

And just then something happened . . . something that had never happened to Meggie Mulduggan's kite before. . . . It caught . . . caught in the sky. Meggie could not get it down. She tugged and tugged . . . the wind laughed and blew and tossed Meggie about the meadow, but the kite was held fast.

"Oh dear," she sobbed. "My good rainbow kite with its pretty tail. And I can't see a thing that it's caught on. What'll I do?" Still tightly holding the ball of cord, Meggie sat down to think, and of course she thought of Oweny O'Neill: Wasn't it Oweny who always helped her? Wasn't it Oweny who mended her broken tricycle? Wasn't it Oweny who pulled out her loose front tooth, so's she could hide it under her pillow for a fairy to get it? A fairy Oh . . . And she looked skyward.

Tying the cord to a stout bare alder she ran with all her might back over the brook, and up the street. "Oweny!" she called. "Oweny!"

Oweny was varnishing a new airplane he had just finished. He looked up when he saw the flying Meggie Mulduggan.

"Oweny . . . my kite . . . it won't come down," she said. "I . . . I think it's caught on a star."

"Humph," said Oweny. "Caught on a star! There's a pooka on a cloud likely—and he's holding it. Serves you right, too, for not believing I found one in my shoe. I told you something would happen—I told you."

"But Oweny I never said I didn't be-

lieve—Oweny do you think you could get my kite—do you think the pooka'd let go for you?"

"Oh I think likely," said Oweny grandly putting his brush into the varnish. "Come on."

Down the street, across the brook and over the meadow went Oweny O'Neill and Meggie Mulduggan. Oweny untied the cord and gave a mighty tug at the cord. The kite held fast. He tried again. It was no use. "You'd better say you believe Meggie—that's the only way," said Oweny.

"I believe in fairies, pooka-up-there," said Meggie. And would you believe it? That pooka released the rainbow kite and flew on about his business.

Running side by side against the wind Meggie sang:

"I'll fly my kite up high, high, high. 'Twill kiss a fairy in the sky. The fairy'll catch my kite and then, He'll toss it back to earth again.

"All right with you, Meggie Mulduggan, all's right with you," said Oweny O'Neill.

Soap Carving

Have you ever tried your hand at soap carving? Here is an inexpensive, yet a most interesting spare time activity. Some children who have tried this hobby have found themselves later in life, greatly interested in sculpture work, while a few have found this to be their life work, starting originally as craftsmen in soap.

At first it is best to have models from which to work. Of course you will need a pen knife and a small wooden stick, such as a small skewer.

First draw your design on the soap with pencil or sharp pointed tool. Next cut away soap with the knife, but not quite down to your working line. You will thus have a rough outline of your model completed. Continue slowly, working down to your line carefully with your knife and skewer. Do not work too long on any one side of your model or you are likely to cut away too much of the surface. Keep turning it. Watch carefully the model from which you are working and try to get each section you work on as much like the same section on your model. The finished article may be made permanent by covering with sealing wax paint.—R.K.J.

Prizewinners

Draw Your Teacher Contest—Announced in the December issue

Jean Floyd, McLaren, Sask., \$2.00. Harriett Hiltz, Rocanville, Sask., \$2.00. Melva Erickson, Olds, Alta., \$2.00.

Honorable Mention

Marjorie Kallam. Nils Fosen, Bengough, Sask. Julia Tothe, Kipling, Sask. Constance Inkster, Rorketon, Man.



Color the above picture and send it in to us. We will give prizes of \$3.00, \$2.00 and \$1.00, respectively, to the three best pieces of work done by boys or girls 12 years old and under. Pictures must be in our office before March 31. Winners names will be in the May issue. January winners were—1st, Esther Faulconer, Roblin, Man.; 2nd, Robert Bolster, Humboldt, Sask.; 3rd, Erna Sawatzky, Swift Current, Sask. Honorable mention—N. E. Sawitzki, Fork River, Man.; Ina Coughlin, Loughheed, Alta.; Tony Martens, Main Centre, Sask.; George E. Merslack, Craigmyle, Alta.; Wanda Dixon, Unity, Sask.; Peter Martens, Provost, Alta.

JUNIOR CLUE WORD CONTEST No. 7-A

TWO (2) SOLUTIONS ACCEPTED WITH A SUBSCRIPTION.

ONE (1) FREE SOLUTION ACCEPTED FROM EACH BOY OR GIRL.

Double prize money will be given to any boy or girl who wins a prize and who sends in a subscription to The Guide with his or her entry.

TO ENTER—Mail entries by March 31, 1939, to The Junior Puzzle Editor, The Country Guide and Nor-West Farmer, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

1st Prize \$5.00 or \$10. 2nd Prize \$3.00 or \$6.00. 3rd Prize \$2.00 or \$4.00

RULES: 1—One free entry will be accepted from each boy or girl. 2—Two entries will be accepted if your entry is accompanied by a subscription (50c or \$1.00 subscription) to The Country Guide and Nor-West Farmer, whether it is your own or a neighbor's subscription. 3—All contestants must be under 20 years of age. 4—Prizes will be awarded to the boy or girl sending in the correct or nearest correct solution. In the event of a tie the prize money will be divided. 5—No correspondence will be entered into regarding this contest. The judges' decision is final. 6—Boys or Girls who send in a subscription with their entry, either their own or their neighbor's, whether 50c-for-one-year or a \$1.00-for-three-year subscription, will receive double the value of any prize they win. 7—When enclosing a subscription, please note on a SEPARATE SHEET OF PAPER Name, Address, Box or R.R. No., amount enclosed, length of subscription desired. 8—All entries must be mailed by March 31, 1939. Prizewinners will be notified by mail as soon as the contest is judged. The names of the winners will be published in the May issue of The Guide.

ACROSS

1, Bank of earth built across a watercourse; 4, a thick densely branched shrub; 7, part of a printed advertisement designed to be cut out and used as an order form; 9, pronoun; 11, like; 12, man's name (abbr.); 14, freezing; 16, a morsel; 17, tellurium (chemical abbr.); 18, organs of sight; 20, passenger vehicle; 22, clever; 24, a very high mountain; 26, same as 11 across; 27, Eastern Slavakia (abbr.); 28, measure of length (plural); 32, Religious Order (abbr.); 33, to busy one's self with trifles; 34, food is often cooked in one.

DOWN

1, large bank or heap of snow; 2, Master of ceremonies (abbr.); 3, foul, stale or dirty; 4, weapon formerly much used by Indians; 5, a single thing; 6, a handle, referring to a knife, sword or dagger; 8, fertile green spot in a desert (plural); 10, high voice, as a child's voice; 13, person who utters a falsehood; 15, an affirmative reply; 19, some people live in one of these; 21, to overturn; 23, kind of tree; 25, of agreeable, good, kind character; 29, period of time; 30, male offspring; 31, not down.

ENTRY FORM

To The Country Guide and Nor-West Farmer, Winnipeg, Man.

I agree to abide by the judges' decision.

Name _____

P.O. _____ Prov. _____
(Please print Name and Address)

R.R. or Box No. _____ Age _____

JANUARY PRIZEWINNERS (5-A)

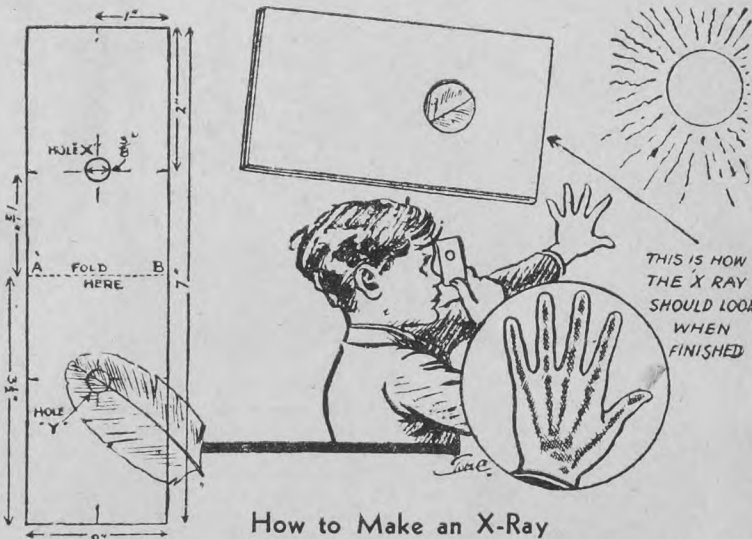
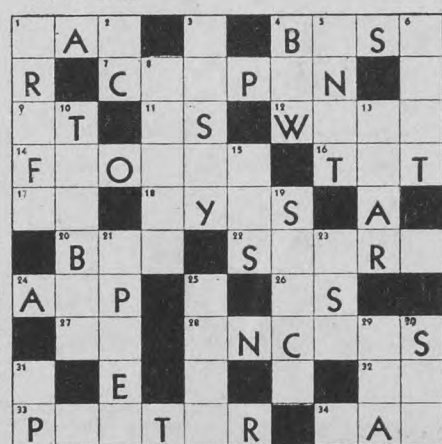
1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes were divided equally among the following: *Winona Thorson, Swift Current, Sask.; Lilly Lupu, Vegreville, Alta.; M. E. Webb, Box 75, Dellisle, Sask.; Joan A. Peachey, Briercrest, Sask.; Eileen Richardson, Box 200, Lashburn, Sask.; Maxine Bresnahan, Tompkins, Sask.; Dorothy Corney, Harding, Man.; Robert Bruce, Sturgeon Valley, Sask.

*Double prize money.

CORRECT SOLUTION TO JANUARY PUZZLE (No. 5-A)

ACROSS
1, TOPPED; 5, UGH; 7, LOOP; 8, BAG; 10, SOL; 11, POE; 12, SOW; 13, C.R.; 14, TWO; 15, FOOT; 16, ORIOLE; 18, ARK; 20, FOAMY; 21, C.E.; 23, IFS; 25, HER; 26, BLUFFS.

DOWN
2, PUG; 3, ELM; 4, DO; 5, UPSET; 6, HIL-LOCK; 9, ADO; 11, PROEM; 12, SLOUCH; 13, COLA; 15, FOOT; 17, IF; 19, RUFF; 22, E.E.; 23, IF; 24, S.S.



How to Make an X-Ray

Cut a piece of thin cardboard to measurements shown in diagram, measure up and mark out as indicated, and pierce hole marked X. This can be done with a sharp-pointed pencil.

Next, fold on dotted line A-B, then pierce through hole X, making hole Y in lower portion of card. After straightening again, brush over whole surface with gum, place the tip of a clean white chicken feather over hole Y (see dia-

gram), fold top part down carefully, press gently and allow to dry.

Next trim protruding pieces of feather from card and your X-Ray is ready for use.

Instructions for Use

Hold the X-Ray near one eye, hold out the other hand (at arm's length) towards the sun or strong artificial light, and then study the bones in your fingers.

HOMELESS MEN

Continued from page 8

AND the problem remains unsolved, unsolved because we will not recognize it for what it is, not a problem at all of the drought or depression, but an inevitable by-product of our Canadian economy and of our residence laws.

Canada is a vast, in part an unexplored country. She is, or was a new country, with her natural resources inviting development, her capital structure awaiting erection. The world needed—still needs in large measure—her primary products, grain and flour, lumber and wood products, base and precious metals, furs and fish. This meant that Canada called for thousands of young men as workers in these primary activities. This labor had to be young and vigorous, mobile, ready to move at short notice, north to lumbering, mining or construction camps, west for seeding or harvesting, east to the camps or mills again. Much of this labor was unskilled or but semi-skilled; it was not therefore easily adapted to other pursuits, and many of the occupations in which it engaged were seasonal and did not pay well enough to keep the man in his off season.

BY 1931, Canada had 475,000 men listed as farm laborers, 425,000 classified as unskilled workers in other than the primary industries, with about 84,000 to 85,000 spread over the latter, other than agriculture. It can be safely estimated that about 825,000 or about one-third of the male wage-earners of the country were in unskilled or semi-skilled pursuits, many of them subject to intermittent and seasonal employment. With the coming of the tractor and other forms of mechanism to western agriculture, over 100,000 were thrown out of the harvesting employment that

in their idle autumns had served as a balance wheel against winter dependency.

Slowly, but surely, much of our capital construction was completed, our great public buildings, our educational institutions, our power plants and our mills, our great commercial and business blocks, our main transportation lines and many of our arterial highways. And so, our unskilled labor backed up on us, and the semi-skilled "white collar" classes that too limited educational systems have produced are largely idle in the contraction of middlemen jobs. We are short of skilled labor, but our schools and colleges still run largely to the few standard lines of production and, under present conditions, boys from the farm and hinterlands must still wander afield, offering all they have to market, strong young labor, but semi-skilled. And that is one aspect of the problem which explains why it continues.

The other aspect is more complicated and technical, but simpler of solution. Ever since Queen Elizabeth's day, when the people of the British race first enacted legislation providing for their needy as a community responsibility, residence or "settlement" laws have run side by side with the poor laws or similar welfare statutes. Under these enactments no person is eligible to specified forms of public aid, unless he or she has been not just a resident, but legally a resident of the particular municipality, or provincially administered area concerned for the length of time prescribed by law or regulation.

A person may thus have lived most of his life in Manitoba, started moving about in search of work, and suddenly find that he has no claim to help in any one place therein, nor against the province as a whole. He may have a residence claim in Regina, but be stranded with an oil-drilling outfit in Alberta. He may have settlement in a fishing village in Nova Scotia, but no way of getting out of the Flin Flon, except by hiking or riding the rods. And much as Canada and her cities and towns and villages and farms and con-

struction projects sought population just a few years ago, no place today wants a man without a job, or without residence, and so the tide keeps moving on.

And as long as it keeps moving, with an eddy caught up, here and there in hostels, dining-halls or temporary work camps, so long do we temporize with our problem instead of tackling it.

THE first thing to realize is that we need this type of labor, and that it has to be free to follow where work may be found. So we must get together, within each of our provinces, and among our provinces and enact comparable legislation which will allow any person to establish residence.

Then our nine provinces must get together to conclude agreements whereby a resident of one enjoys certain reciprocal privileges when in another, and once all nine provinces have so set their houses in order, they have the right to expect the Dominion to enter into reciprocal arrangements with them as a group for the adjustment of the status and maintenance of persons, whose residence may temporarily be uncertain over two or three provinces, and for persons who are found to be purely migrants and drifters.

Once these residence technicalities are adjusted, it will be possible to control these wandering movements, because then there will be something to be gained in staying put and earning residence, whereas now there is little inducement to do anything but keep wandering.

It will then become possible to analyze and classify these men according to their employability and particular skills or capacities.

The older men, no longer capable of self-support, could be established in small, self-supporting suburban farm homes or hostels similar to the successful experiment which Manitoba and Alberta have been attempting.

As has been suggested by Professor Grant, of the University of Manitoba, the regional resources of each area in which any large number of

able-bodied will be found to have residence can then be studied, and special training and establishment plans be worked out for their absorption therein. Transfer to other areas and other types of activity could be developed for those not capable of adjustment in these regional activities, or in any area in excess of possible self-supporting maintenance there.

Certainly learnership and apprenticeship plans, as projected under the Dominion-provincial youth training plans, will be necessary to turn large numbers of unskilled or semi-skilled workers into the skilled workers, for which, even in an under-employed market, many industries are calling.

And, partly because the problem has got so far ahead of us, and partly because in a decade when so many homes have been long on relief, and in a day when mechanism and electricity do so much for us, it would be well to consider the creation of a Voluntary Service Corps. In this, men from 16 to 30 years could voluntarily enroll for a fixed period of time of such length as to afford them a real opportunity to learn good physical training, regularity, routine, and discipline, and special training in various lines of activity.

Meanwhile, there should be summoned to life again the Employment Service Council of Canada, which has not been convened since 1930, and the Provincial and Regional Advisory Councils, contemplated under the Dominion Co-ordination of Employment Services Act of 1919, should be set up. Then right across this country, government, agriculture, industry, labor and welfare services should sit about a common table to assure what must be assured, if Democracy and the people's welfare are both to be served in this land—the development of the natural resources and secondary activities of this country along such lines as to assure the maintenance, thereby, of all those in this country, able, willing, and anxious to play a man's or woman's part in its development.



FREEDOM AT LAST FROM BREAD BAKING FAILURES

Thanks to Quaker I can now bake the most delicious bread & rolls in half the time...with quarter the work.



98 LBS. NET WEIGHT

Quaker Flour

ALWAYS THE SAME—ALWAYS THE BEST

The Quaker Oats Company
PETERBOROUGH & SASKATOON
CANADA

Quaker Flour

Quaker Flour is also in gingham sacks.



NO LUCK ABOUT IT MARY.... I ALWAYS USE QUAKER FLOUR AND THE QUAKER METHOD OF EASY BREAD BAKING. GET SOME QUAKER FLOUR AND I'LL SEND OVER MY BOOKLET ON THE QUAKER EASY METHOD

JANE DARLING, I'VE JUST SPOILED ANOTHER BATCH OF BREAD—TELL ME PLEASE, HOW IN THE WORLD DO YOU ALWAYS HAVE SUCH GOOD LUCK WITH YOUR BAKING

AND IT'S JUST AS GOOD TASTING AS IT LOOKS

THANKS TO QUAKER FLOUR AND THE NEW QUAKER METHOD OF EASY BREAD BAKING

Every week for 10 weeks 25 Androck Triple FLOUR SIFTERS FREE!

...given away for the best 25 entries received each week. Just complete this sentence: "I believe Quaker Flour is the Best All Purpose Flour money can buy because,"

To help you win we offer FREE a copy of "The Quaker Method of Easy Bread Baking."



LADIES! GET NEW LEISURE LIKE I DID! IT'S EASY! JUST MAIL THE COUPON BELOW

THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY
Dept. 3, Saskatoon, Sask.

Please send me the free book "The Quaker Method of Easy Bread Baking".

Name.....

Address.....

City.....

Province.....

Quaker Flour FOR BREAD, CAKES and PASTRY

Always the Same Always the Best

*In case you do not know it, every grain of wheat is washed and REWASHED in fresh, pure water from our own Artesian wells.

THE FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

The Best Market Place in Western Canada---the Most Profitable Place to Advertise

RATES AND REGULATIONS

RATES—12 cents per word per issue where ad. is ordered for one or two consecutive issues—11 cents per word per issue if ordered for three or four consecutive issues—10 cents per word per issue if ordered for five or more consecutive issues.

HOW TO CALCULATE COST—Count two initials as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "Farm for sale, 2,100 acres, J. G. Doe, Doestville, Manitoba," contains nine words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate.

REGULATIONS—All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for Classified Advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us 10 days in advance of publication day, which is the first of each month. Orders for cancellation must reach us 20 days in advance of date of publication.

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED DISPLAY—\$16.80 per inch flat. Ads. limited to one column in width and must not exceed six inches in depth.

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS TO THE COUNTRY GUIDE AND NOR'-WEST FARMER, WINNIPEG, MAN.

PURE-BRED BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Cost: \$3.00 per line for 6 months;
\$5.00 per year.

The livestock breeders listed below advertise to supply good stock at reasonable prices. They will gladly send particulars on request.

Aberdeen-Angus
Clifford Argue, Grenfell, Sask.
Chas. Ellett, South Edmonton, Alta.
Registered Herefords
Jas. I. Moffatt & Sons, Carroll, Man.

LIVESTOCK

WRITE TODAY

for your free copy of Illustrated Booklet describing Necessities and Benefits of Mineral Feeding. Contains valuable suggested feeding programs and many useful Veterinary Hints.

BRIDGE BRAND MINERALS FOR ALL FARM LIVESTOCK.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

Winnipeg Regina Saskatoon
Edmonton Calgary

USE COOPER'S DRI-KILL

KILLS LICE ON CATTLE, HOGS AND HORSES, lice and nits on poultry, ticks on sheep. Prices, delivered: two-pound tin, 85c; ten-pound tin, \$3.90; 25-pound drum, \$7.50. Saskatchewan customers add 2% education tax. Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, Limited, Regina. 12-5

BRAND WITH FRANKLIN BRAND-EM-OL

COLD IRON BRANDING. PREVENT HORNS with Franklin Dehorning Paste. Use Franklin Blackleg, Hemorrhagic Septicemia, Pink Eye, Roup, Equine, Swine and Sheep Bacterins. Write J. A. Dunnigan & Co., Calgary, Alta.

WORMS—RID YOUR HOGS OF WORMS quickly. Worm-infested animals cannot thrive and produce a full quota of profit. One dose of Fleming's Hog Worm Capsules makes a thorough clean-up in 24 hours. These capsules may be given to pigs at any age, also quite safe for pregnant sows. Price \$2.50 for 100 capsules. For information on Horse and Cattle Ailments, send 10c for Vest Pocket Veterinary Adviser, Fleming Bros., 428 Wellington West, Toronto.

VIX (STIKS-EM) SETTLES SHY BREEDING cows and mares with one service or your money back. Use before service. 85c per treatment, \$2.35 for four, postpaid. Kyle Ayrshire Farm, 501, Carman, Man.

SCOTTISH FARMER ALBUM AND NORTH British Agriculturist Annual for 1939, 75c for either one, postpaid. The Country Guide and Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg, Man. 5-12

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE looking for advertised here, why not insert a "Want Ad." in this column? You will obtain surprising results at a small cost.

JACOBINESS LONG-HANDLED HOOF trimmer, \$5.95 cash, delivered. Jacobine, 719B McIntyre Block, Winnipeg. 2-5

CATTLE

LUMP JAW—DO NOT KILL YOUR ANIMALS because they have Lump Jaw. Treat them with Fleming's Lump Jaw Remedy. Simple and easy to apply and sold with a money-back guarantee. Price \$2.65 bottle. For information on horse and cattle ailments, send 10c for Vest Pocket Veterinary Adviser, Fleming Bros., 428 Wellington West, Toronto.

AYRSHIRES MAKE THE BEST FARMERS' cows, because they have proven to be the most economical producers and are hardy enough to stand our western climate. Breeders names on request. Wm. Brown, Deloraine, Man. 1-3

DOGS, BIRDS AND PET STOCK

ANGORA RABBITS—LET US HELP YOU start a pleasant successful business. Our Snowwhite Angoras are profitmakers. Free folder on request. Carters Rabbitry, Chilhowick, B.C.

FOR SALE—GOOD SABLE COLLIE PUPS, sure heelers, good with children, males \$5.00; females \$2.00. John Sercombe, R.R. 4, Portage la Prairie, Man.

FUR FARMING

MINK RAISING—SAMPLE COPY MAGAZINE, 10c; book catalog free. Fur Trade Journal, Box 31, Toronto, Ont.

HORSES

"HOW TO TRAIN AND BREAK HORSES." A book every farmer and horseman should have. It is free; no obligation. Simply address Beery School of Horsemanship, Dept. 572, Pleasant Hill, Ohio.

SWINE

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS — YOUNG stock. Wallace Drew, Treherne, Man.

BABY CHICKS

START THEM RIGHT

VICTORIA

Chick Starter Mash

Endorsed by leading prairie poultry experts and hatcheries.

Order direct from your dealer, hatchery, or nearest McCabe Agent

Manufactured **FRESH** daily by
McCabe Bros. Grain Co. Ltd.
at ST. BONIFACE and REGINA

Hambley Electric Chicks

Canada's Largest Hatchery Producing Government Approved Chicks. Since 1927 it has been our aim to supply the best Quality Pure Bred-to-Lay Chicks. This year we offer better than ever—all flocks supplying us Government Approved. Every bird Blood-Tested. Large select eggs only used. Chicks culled three times before shipping. One grade only.



J. J. Hambley

	Mar. to May 10	Pullets To June 10	Pullets
W. Leghorns	\$10.75	\$24.00	\$ 9.75 \$22.00
B. Rocks	12.75	20.00	11.75 18.00
B. Minorcas	12.75	25.00	11.75 23.00
W. Wyandottes	13.50	22.00	12.50 20.00
R. I. Reds	13.50	22.00	12.50 20.00
N. Hampshires	13.50	22.00	12.50 20.00
B. Orpingtons	14.00	22.00	13.00 20.00

Add 1/2c per 50; Add 1c per 25.
100% live arrival guaranteed. Pullets 98% accurate.

Above prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, Saskatchewan and Alberta customers write for special prices. Order direct from this ad. or write for 20-page chick catalog FREE.

J. J. HAMBLEY HATCHERIES
Head Office: Winnipeg, Canada. Shipments f.o.b. Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton.

"THE CHICKS WHICH GIVE RESULTS"



Are True to their Name—

Get B.C. Chicks this year and see the difference.

Write now for our free book. "The Door To Success"

	Unsexed	Pullets
Prices:	100 1,000 100 500	
Leghorns	\$13 \$120	\$27 \$125
Rocks, Reds and	15 140	26 120
Hamshires	16 150	28 130
Light Sussex		

DON'T FORGET—It's Results that Count.

RUMP & SENDALL LTD.

BOX G LANGLEY PRAIRIE, B.C.

CHICKEN PHILOSOPHY

"Twas our first experience, you see,
Buying chicks from Provincial Hatcherie;
But all fall and winter, how those
Hens they laid and sang with joy;
And Maw she shouts, "Oh boy!
Never more, henceforth will it be
Any other chicks for me
But Provincial quality."

It's the man behind the gun makes the enemy run, and it's what's behind our chicks that counts. Where we say "Chicks bred up to a standard, not down to a price" we mean just what we say. Chicks, sexed pullets (98% accuracy) or cockerels. Order now and get TEN-FREE CHICKS with each 100 or 10% cash discount and have no regrets in the future. Full particulars, beautifully colored and illustrated catalog and prices from

PROVINCIAL HATCHERIES

10633—101 St. Phone 25 734 Edmonton, Alta.

There Must Be a Reason!

FOR the past three years more chicks have been sold by us than any hatchery in Saskatchewan. The continuance of repeat orders each year is an indication of satisfied customers. Why not send us your chick order this season and prove for yourself the superiority of Anstey's Quality Chicks? Write for free copy of our illustrated catalog.

Anstey Electric Hatchery

561-2nd Ave. N. Saskatoon, Sask.



SUCCESS - ESTABLISHED 1912 - EXPERIENCE

Write for illustrated catalog, which covers the care and feeding of chicks. Learn the origin of a chick and why. **BOLIVAR EMBRYO FED VITALIZED CHICKS** possess that extra SIZE and VIGOR, which makes them easier to raise and that extra BREEDING that makes them more profitable. Benefit by our 27 years' experience.

	Unsexed	Pullets
CHICK PRICES	100 1,000 100 500	
Leghorns	\$13 \$120	\$27 \$125
Rocks, Reds and	15 140	26 120
New Hampshires		

Assorted heavy breed chicks, \$10 per hundred.

BOLIVAR HATCHERIES LTD.

Pacific Highway New Westminster, B.C.

There are more Bolivar Chicks sold than any strain in B.C.

THERE MUST BE A REASON.

LARGE, VIGOROUS CHICKS

From Government-Approved Hatchery and B.T. Banded Hens. Prices up to May 10th:

	Per 100	50	25
Barred Rocks	\$13.00	\$ 7.00	\$3.75
Barred Rock Pullets	21.00	11.00	5.75
White Leghorns	11.50	6.25	3.35
White Leghorn Pullets	24.00	12.50	6.50
B. Minorcas, Reds, W.W.	13.50	7.25	3.90
J.B. Giants, B.O. and others	14.00	7.50	4.00
Minorca Pullets and others	22.00	11.50	6.00

After May 10th, 1c less per chick, 2c less per pullet chick. Leghorn cockerels, \$3.00; heavy breed cockerels, \$9.00 per 100, 100% live arrival guaranteed. Free circular. Small deposit books order.

"Try Mid-West If You Want The Best."

MID-WEST HATCHERIES DUBUC, SASK.

WHEAT CITY CHICKS

Ten free with each 100 ordered by March 10. All chicks from Government Approved and Blood-Tested Flocks. 100% live arrival.

	To	To
100	May 10	June 10
White Leghorns	\$10.75	\$ 9.75
B. Rocks and B. Minorcas	12.75	11.75
New Hampshire Reds	13.50	12.50
White Wyandottes	13.50	12.50

WHEAT CITY EE CHICKS

White Leghorns 12.75 11.75

B. Rocks and B. Minorcas 14.75 13.75

WE DO NOT SEX CHICKS.

Orders for less than 100 add 1c per chick.

BRANDON HATCHERY COMPANY

118-14th St. Brandon, Man. Phone 3775

DAUPHIN GOV'T APPROVED CHICKS

Big, strong, fluffy chicks, hatched in modern Mammoth Electric Incubators, from Manitoba and Saskatchewan Government Approved and Blood-Tested Flocks.

	To May 10	Pullets To Jun. 10	Pullets
W. Leghorns	\$10.75	\$24.00	\$ 9.75 \$22.00
B. Rocks	12.75	20.00	11.75 18.00
N. Hampshires	13.50	22.00	12.50 20.00
W. Wyandottes	13.50	22.00	12.50 20.00

We guarantee 100% live arrival. Pullets 98% accurate. Order direct from this ad. Delivery when you want them.

Dauphin Electric Hatchery, Dauphin, Man.

PRAIRIE QUALITY

Buy Prairie Quality Chicks this year. They are pure-bred from government approved, blood-tested, healthy, vigorous flocks that are bred and selected for egg production, egg size and meat type.

Order them early for delivery when required or write for free catalog.

Prairie Electric Hatcheries

2534 DEWDNEY AVE., REGINA, SASK.



GOOD CHICKS WITH ONE FROM GOOD PARENT STOCK

CHICKS

From hardy stock selected for vigor and stamina always supplied by us. 10% FREE chicks with early orders. 1939 chick book and prices mailed Free on request.

THE PIONEER HATCHERY

420 Corydon Ave., Winnipeg

RELIABLE BABY CHICKS

"CHICKS YOU CAN RELY ON"

Hatched from selected Govt. Approved and Blood-Tested Flocks. 100% live arrival. Pullets, guaranteed 98% accuracy. FLASH! Our Leghorns are sired by pedigree, also first and second generation males from trapezoid flocks. Competitive Manitoba prices, no advance for these Hy-sired Leghorn chicks. Write for catalog and price list.

RELIABLE HATCHERIES, Dept. G, Winnipeg

VIGOROUS B.C. CHICKS

From breeders with winter range. Government approved and blood-tested, 100 per cent live arrival guaranteed. Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Hampshires, Light Sussex, W. Giants. Write for illustrated catalog.

J. H. MUFFORD AND SONS

Box C, Milner, B.C.

3 Reasons for Buying 3 OAKLAND CHICKS

(1) We personally select the flocks, and pay a premium to get best quality hatching eggs. (2) Our new 78,000 egg incubator is the last word in efficiency. (3) To guarantee you large, vigorous, healthy chicks we doublecheck every shipment. Prices per 100 to May 10: Leghorns \$10.75, pullets \$24; Barred Rocks \$12.75, pullets \$20; B. Minorcas \$12.75, pullets \$25; R. I. Reds, W. Wyandottes, N. Hampshires \$13.50, pullets \$22.

100% live arrival and pullets 98% guaranteed. Get our folder showing prices of cross-breeds and pullets two to five weeks old.

OAKLAND HATCHERIES - Winnipeg

WINTER EGG FARM HATCHERY

LETHBRIDGE, ALTA. BABY CHICKS, Government blood-tested, approved Leghorns, March, April, \$11; May, \$9.75; Barred Rocks, March, April, \$13.50; May, \$11.50 per 100. Special discounts. Free catalog.

2-1

LET US TURN YOUR LOW PRICE EGGS

into big, fluffy chicks. We set over 77,000 eggs last season, with hundreds of satisfied customers. First set this year March 16. We hatch from non-approved (any farm flock) Manitoba, Ontario only. Our charge for hatching, Hen eggs 3c; Turkey eggs 6c. Farmers Custom Hatchery, 909 Main St., Winnipeg.

MILLER'S CHAMPION CHICKS. HATCHED from selected Government Approved flocks for greater success. Write for price list, poultry guide. Miller Hatcheries, Winnipeg.

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POULTRY LITERATURE FREE. WRITE Alex. Taylor Hatchery, 362 Furby, Winnipeg.

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POULTRYMEN—GET OUR FREE LITERATURE. Saves you many dollars. Thousands are using "Chicure." Let us tell you all about it. Stamp appreciated. Frisco Importing Co. Ltd., 441 Seymour St., Vancouver, B.C. 2-2

BRONZE TURKEY FARM SELLING. HATCHING eggs from pure bred blood-tested turkeys. Pen 1 special A's and A's, 50c each. Pen 2, A's and B's, 20c each. Mrs. H. Young, Grainger, Alta. 3-4

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PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON Cockerels, \$1.50 each. Wm. Thomas, Warner, Alta.

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CAR OWNERS, ATTENTION!—WRITE FOR our free catalog. Largest stock of accessories and new and used parts in Canada. Tractor parts; generators for charging batteries; ignition parts and repair work. Everything else for your car at big savings. The Auto Wrecking Company Ltd., 263 to 273 Fort St., Winnipeg, Man. 611

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BELTING AND TRACES AT NEW LOW prices. Write for Special Bargain List. Premier Belting Co., 800 Main St., Winnipeg.

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Reduced prices on the WORLD'S BEST all rust-proof "WESTFALIA" and famous "DOMO" Separators. New prices as low as

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A 350-lb. DOMO only \$29.75

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10 Years' Guarantee. Easy Terms. 30 Days' Trial.

Get particulars and easy payment plan.

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—Self-rolling. Rust resisting. Values from less than \$20 up. Robinson-Alamo Company, 140 Princess St., Winnipeg, Distributors.

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HEALD CYLINDER GRINDING — LANDIS crankshaft grinder. Bearing fitting machinery, motor rebuilding, connecting rods rebabbited. Standard Machine Works, Winnipeg. 1f

ACCURATE MACHINE WORKS, 267 FORT St., Winnipeg, Man. "The motor rebuilding specialists" and "welding experts." We also repair and splice rubber thresher belts. Prices reasonable.

FOR LOW COST, FIRST-CLASS WORKMANSHIP and fast service on bearing, rebabbiting or crankshaft regrounding remember Manitoba Bearing Works, 175 Water St., Winnipeg.

75-200 AMPERE ARC WELDERS FROM Dodge generators. Complete plans 35c. 100 other generator changes. LeJay Manufacturing, 359 LeJay Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

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MAKE ELECTRIC FENCE FROM OLD AUTO COIL
Costs nothing to build. 10c brings complete plans (formerly 35c). Big NEW catalog of 500 electrical items. LEJAY MFG., 1959 LeJay Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

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FOR PARTS AND REPAIRS TO BOSCH, Eiseemann, K. W. Webster Wico Magneto, generators, starters and motors repaired. All work guaranteed. Brown and Murray Limited, 237 Fort Street, Winnipeg.

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ORDER ALL REPAIRS FOR ALAMO, ROCK-Island, Lindsay, Lansing, Avery and Empire Gasoline Engines and Moline Universal Tractors from Stephens Alamo Service Company, Freeport, Illinois. All types of Magnetos repaired.

OUR 1939 TRACTOR PARTS CATALOG IS a money saver to every farmer who has a tractor. Free. Write Irving's Tractor Lug Co., Galesburg, Illinois. Duty free. 1-3

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This "handy grease kit" fills grease guns scientifically—keeps grease clean. Made in 10, 15 and 20-pound sizes which sell for \$12.75, \$14.70 & \$16.80. Write: G. E. A. MALCHOW, Staveland, Alta.

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RENOWN WHEAT CERESAN TREATED
READY FOR THE DRILL

While our stock lasts, we are prepared to fill orders for ten (10) bushels or more of Ceresan-treated, Certified No. 1 Renown Seed Wheat at \$1.35 per bushel, bagged and Government sealed, delivered to any railway point in Saskatchewan.

As well as controlling smut and other plant diseases, the Ceresan treatment of grain improves the germination and promotes the early growth of the plant.

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NEW BOOK ON HARDY FRUITS FOR THE north country. Descriptive catalog. Free. Boughen Nurseries, Valley River, Man. 3-2

SELLING — SELECTED FIELD INSPECTED Thatcher seed wheat, grade No. 2, certificate No. 58-1664, 90c per bushel in ten-bushel lots and over. Selected Mindum Durum seed wheat, grade No. 2, certificate No. 58-1663, 85c per bushel. Stevens and Company, Fannystelle, Man. 2-2

CRESTED WHEAT GRASS—FAIRWAY No. 2. Clean, pure, heavy seeds. 12c pound. Alex Sangster, Innisfree, Alta. 3-2

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McFAYDEN SEEDS
Grow so much
AWARD MERIT SEEDS

Out of 2,457 varieties of Vegetables, Flowers and Forage crops drawn from all over the world and tested on the McFayden Seed Farm for suitability to Canadian conditions last season—EIGHT secured an AWARD of MERIT from the Manitoba Market Gardeners' Association.

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KEEP YOUR GARDEN UP-TO-DATE. Discard old-fashioned, obsolete varieties. Get the newest and best, short-season vegetables and flowers tested for their suitability to Canadian conditions. WRITE FOR McFAYDEN'S SEED CATALOG — interesting — authoritative — dependable variety descriptions verified by over 2,400 actual tests, last season, on our own Seed Farm at Winnipeg.

10¢ SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFER 10¢

Handle and see for yourself the big, oversize packets of McFayden SEEDS—every packet of McFayden's vegetable seed grades No. 1 and bears the Government test number and date of test. Take advantage of this special offer: Send ten cents (coin preferred to stamps), and we will send Postpaid four regular, full size 5c and 10c packets: Beets, Detroit Dark Red Perfect Strain; Carrots, New Red Cored Chantenay; Lettuce, Grand Rapids; Radish, French Breakfast. We will also include, without any extra charge, Surprise Flower Garden Packet containing over 50 easily grown varieties of flowers, as well as a copy of McFAYDEN'S NEW SEED CATALOG. Do it Now! Get an early start for a good garden this year. (CG-2)

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John Deere Bldg., Winnipeg

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from a field of smutty grain! In spite of the fact that such grain-growing hazards as Drought, Rust and Grasshoppers receive much more publicity, it is an established fact that SMUT and similar diseases are the "Farmer's Enemy No. 1."

This year play safe by treating your Rust-Resistant SEED WHEAT with—

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—and for only a few cents per acre you can protect your crop against SMUT and ROOT ROT . . . and at the same time, increase the yield and command higher grades for your Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax, etc.

Get "HALF OUNCE" LEYTOSAN TODAY . . . Your Hardware, General Store or Druggist has it! FREE LEAFLET on request to:—

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REGISTERED AND CERTIFIED SEED FOR SALE

Wheat — Marquis, Red Bobs, Reward, Garnet, Apex, Thatcher and Renown.
Oats — Victory, Banner, Legacy, Eagle and Abundance.
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Also Flax, Grass and Clover Seed.

Your elevator agent has particulars as to price and supplies, or write to

Alberta Seed Growers' Ass'n.
Parliament Buildings,
EDMONTON ALBERTA

PLANT HEALTHY NORTHERN GROWN stock. Gem Strawberries, 25, 90c; 50, \$1.50; 100, \$2.50. Dunlap, 100, \$1.00. Viking, Newman Raspberries, 20, \$1.00; 100, \$4.00. Pixwell Gooseberries, 30c and 15c. Carefully packed. Prepaid. A. J. Porter, Parkside, Sask. 3-3

WALLACE NURSERIES LIMITED, ISLAND Park, Portage la Prairie, Man. Hardy Manitoba grown fruit trees, small fruits, ornamental and shade trees, windbreaks, conifers, flowering shrubs, roses, hedges and perennials. Illustrated catalog free.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, FLOWERING shrubs, perennial flowering plants, small fruits, hedge plants and vines. Warba potato, new, outstanding, early variety. Particulars and price list. West End Nurseries, 2227-33rd St. West, Calgary. 2-3

SASKATCHEWAN GROWN HARDY APPLES, Crabs, Plums, Cherries, Apricots, Berries, Ornamentals. Large assortment old approved and newest varieties. Reduced prices, catalog free. Dyck Nursery, Struan, Sask.

GRAPES, 35c; PIXWELL, ABUNDANCE, Champion gooseberries, 25c; Clark, 35c; new red, black currants, 35c, 50c. Tecumseh plum, Anaros crab, 75c; Rescue apple, \$1.00. Catalog. A. R. Munday, Oakville, Man. 3-3

WHY SOW WILD OATS? BUILD A PRACTICAL wild oats cleaner complete for \$3.00. Separates wild oats from any grain. Particulars for stamped envelope. F. Gibson, Cooking Lake, Alta.

CRESTED WHEAT GRASS (FAIRWAY) Field inspected grade No. 1 pure seed. Certificate 5-3533. 100 pounds, \$12. F.O.B. Kelwood, Man. Bags 15c. F. J. Stephens.

SANDCHERRIES — SELECTED SIOUX and Chipman strain. Acclimatized, Northern, hardy seedlings. Pruned, ready to plant. 16 for \$1.00, postpaid. D. D. Adamson, Innisfree, Alberta.

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SEAGER WHEELER'S SEED GRAIN and nursery catalog. Hardy northern grown fruit trees. Send for a copy. Seager Wheeler, Rosthern, Sask. 2-2

MORDEN NURSERIES, MORDEN, MAN. Specializing tree and bush fruits. Hardy plum and apple seedlings. Fruit and shelter belts. Small cost. Free catalog.

MORE WHEAT OR MORE FLAX, WHICH? If not pegged, 40c wheat is predicted. We'll help you secure Redwing flax seed. Dominion certificated. Write us. Box 135.

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CERTIFIED RED BOBS WHEAT No. 1. J. C. F. Blowey, St. Albert, Alta. 2-3

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Dealers Wanted

If you are between 25 and 50, dependable and ambitious, we are at present in a position to offer you the opportunity to get established in an independent and profitable business of your own.

There are several good localities open for men with the right qualifications, and who have a suitable travel outfit to sell Watkins high quality staple articles and farm necessities direct to the home. For full particulars, write

THE J. R. WATKINS CO.
Winnipeg Rural Dept. B.

DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

Middle-aged Men With Cars Preferred

Splendid opportunity to live an outdoor life and earn a comfortable living. No previous experience necessary. New, Efficient, Tested Sales Plan available. Send for information and application form to

THE COUNTRY GUIDE AND NOR-WEST FARMER

Winnipeg — Canada

WANTED—LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES TO work part or full time selling our well-known line of motor oils, paints and Gillette tires, direct to farmers and other buyers. Applicants must have honest record and be willing to work hard. No experience necessary, but previous selling experience would be helpful. Liberal commission contract. Your home territory may be open. Write immediately, giving age and past experience. North American Lubrication Co. Ltd., 4th Floor, National Carriage Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

SELLING GOODWEAR, ALL-WOOL, MADE- to-measure clothes is an easy way to earn big pay each week. Our new spring line is a complete clothing and gent's furnishing store. Everything sold on a money-back guarantee, with a unique selling plan. We teach you how to succeed. Highest commissions and liberal free suit offer. Better write at once for free sample kit and exclusive territory. Goodwear Clothes, Box 215, Montreal, Dept. 64. 1-3

COACHING FOR GOVERNMENT POSITIONS. List positions. Particulars 10c. Rodd, 582 Burrows, Winnipeg.

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE looking for advertised here, why not insert a "Want Ad." in this column? You will obtain surprising results at a small cost.

STOP JOB HUNTING—GO INTO BUSINESS for yourself—we train and finance you. We are doing business all over Canada and everywhere men of ambition are succeeding. Honesty and willingness to work only qualifications required. Write fully. You will hear from us at once with facts. Address Sales Manager, Box 166, Montreal, Dept. 90. 1-3

MAKE UP TO \$6.85 HOURLY DEMONSTRAT- ing amazing product which fixes punctures instantly, permanently, without patching or even jacking up wheel. Makes entirely puncture-proof besides. Popularly priced. Guaranteed. Write now for free sample offer and money-making details. No-Flatz Co., Dept. 4E, 31 Willcocks St., Toronto.

MANY MEN AND WOMEN WANTED. MANY positions opening; pleasant, steady, bigger earnings after learning Barbering or Hair-dressing. Former experience unnecessary. Literature free. Write Marvel Moler Schools, 309 Donald, Winnipeg. 11-12

WE CAN HELP YOU EARN AT LEAST \$150 a month, providing you are willing to work and have your own car. State your age and occupation. The Central Canada Benevolent Association, Board Building, Winnipeg, Man. 2-2

MEN WANTED IN EVERY CITY—TAKE orders for Dexter Dress and Work Shoes, also Raincoats for men and women. Wonderful values. We show you how. Free selling outfit. Dexter Shoe Company Limited, Montreal. 3-4

AGENTS, SELL MEN'S NECKTIES. 140% profit. We carry largest assortment. Lowest prices. Orders filled by return mail. Samples free. Ontario Neckwear Company, Dept. 27, Toronto. 2-2

LADIES WANTED TO DO LIGHT SEWING at home; good pay; work sent charges paid. National Manufacturing Co., Dept. 22, Montreal. 2-2

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DETECTIVES — EXPERIENCE UNNECES- sary. Work home-travel. Write George Waggoner, 2640-B Broadway, N.Y. 9-12

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KLEEREX—HEALS SKIN AILMENTS PROVED BY HUNDREDS FROM COAST TO Coast to be unequalled for eczema, psoriasis, impetigo, boils, pimples, pemphigus, erythema, etc. 50c, \$1.00, \$2.00. (Medium and strong). Ask your druggist or write Kleerex Mfg. Co., 265 Kennedy St., Winnipeg. 2-5

STOP THAT ITCH

PRURITUS, ITCHING OF ANUS, RECTUM, etc. My treatment has proved successful. Inexpensive. Particulars. W. Lucas, 325 Ranelagh Ave., Vancouver, B.C. 2-5

WE CARRY A COMPLETE LINE OF druggists' supplies. Abdominal belts, hot water bottles, syringes and all other appliances a drug store carries. Try our Gastronic Powder, a remedy for acid stomach, and after-dinner distress such as indigestion, heartburn, etc., \$1.25 a bottle. All orders are sent by return mail, double sealed and insured. Broadway Drug Mail Order House, 618 Broadway, Winnipeg.

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THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COM- pany now offers for sale improved and unimproved farms on new easy terms. Large areas in Alberta and Saskatchewan open for settlement. For full particulars apply to Supt. of Sales, 922 Dept. Natural Resources, C.P.R., Calgary, Alta. 41f

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TWO ACRES, CULTIVATED, SIX-ROOMED Bungalow, barn, near city. A. Boynton, 5651 Earles Road, Vancouver, B.C.

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Raw and Improved FARMS FOR SALE
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Special Terms. Interest 6%

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Mail Coupon for FREE Booklet and state land in which you are interested.

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Initial payment for a \$1,000 benefit is \$8.00; for \$2,000, \$11. Age limit 55. State age and occupation.

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Board Building - Winnipeg, Man.

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STOMACH, LIVER, KIDNEY AND BLADDER troubles relieved by Hepatola. Symptoms: Pains in right side under shoulder blades and across hips, gas, indigestion, gall trouble, constipation. Price \$5.10. Mrs. Geo. S. Almas, Box 1073, C.G., Saskatoon, Sask.

WE CARRY A COMPLETE LINE OF DRUG sundries and supplies. Everything mailed, postpaid, double sealed. Advise what you need, and write for free catalog. Atex Mail Order Drug Store, Box 231, Hamilton, Ont.

COMPLETE LINE DRUG SUNDRIES AND supplies. State what you need. Orders mailed daily. Free price list. J. Jensen, 1118-2nd St. E., Calgary, Alta.

RUPTURED? NEW PATENTED INVENTION. Lifts and holds like the human hand. Write for information. Hand-Lock Products, 146 King St. East, Kitchener, Ont.

RUPTURE? PERFECTED INVENTION. No leg straps, no elastic, no steel. Light, inexpensive. Write to Smith Manufacturing Company, Dept. 93, Preston, Ont.

DAVIDSON'S NO-COLIC, SCREW-TOP NIP- ple with bottle, postpaid, 25c. General Imports, 798 Main, Winnipeg.

MANITOBA DRUG STORE, 587 SELKIRK Ave., Winnipeg. We carry a complete stock of drugs and drug sundries. Write us for anything you need.

CARMAN RUTTAN GRADUATE DRUGGISTS, Winnipeg. Any article unobtainable elsewhere.

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FUR REMODELLING BY "ROSE" lengthens life. Our prices for making a new Fur Coat, Remodelling and Cleaning old one are very reasonable. Insured storage in Modern Fur Safety Vaults on premises. Ship now for free estimate, styling and lining material suggestions. Arthur Rose Limited, Sanitone Dry Cleaners, Dyers, Furriers, Regina and Saskatoon.

DUBOIS, DYERS AND CLEANERS, 274 HAR- grave St., Winnipeg (opposite Eaton's). Country orders quickly returned.

FOOT SPECIALIST

DR. LENNOX, 316 SOMERSET BUILDING, Winnipeg. 25 years treating all foot ailments.

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GLASS EYES, \$4.50 EACH. THOUSANDS TO choose from. Twelve sent to select from. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pitman Optical House, Vancouver.

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CHOICE HONEY — SIX EIGHT-POUND pails, Amber, \$3.00; Buckwheat, \$3.00. Hutchinson Bros., Mount Forest, Ont.

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SAVE MONEY PURCHASING DIRECT FROM mill! Lumber, shingles, millwork, municipal planking and piling. Satisfaction guaranteed. Continental Lumber Co., 2606 St. Catherine St., Vancouver, B.C.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, POLES, PILING, fence posts. Good stock. Low delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C.

MISCELLANEOUS



John Bull Malt Syrup with Hops. Makes fine old English ale or stout. Healthy, invigorating. Satisfied users everywhere. If no dealer near, special 2½-lb. introductory tin \$1.35 sent postpaid.

JOHN BULL CO., Winnipeg, Man.

FREE—FINEST IMPORTED SPAWN, NITRO- gen. \$40 upwards weekly, growing mushrooms for us. Great Lakes Mushroom Company, offices Toronto, Winnipeg and Halifax.

FREE, LONG RANGE WEATHER FORECAST. 1939 crop season. Mimeographed. Enclose 10c for postage, incidentals. Meteorological Service, Saskatoon.

BACK NUMBERS MAGAZINES — LOVE, Detectives, Western, etc. Ten for 50c, postpaid. Star Book Shop, 423A Yonge, Toronto, Canada.

GLAZE AND RESEAL YOUR SILO. SMALL cost. Guaranteed instructions upon request accompanied by \$1.00. Box 136.

FLOUR MILL FOR SALE.—J. T. REID, Edson, Alta.

OLD MONEY WANTED

1909 CENT, \$10—WE BUY ALL RARE AND old coins—others worth to \$6,000; 1864-1865 Indian Head cents, \$100 each; dimes before 1895, \$600; Liberty nickels before 1914, \$500; large pennies, \$2,000; encased postage stamps, \$13; half cents, \$275; half dimes, \$175; quarters, \$300; fractional currencies; gold dollars, \$1,500; Colonial coin, \$300; silver dollars, \$4,000; foreign coins, \$165, etc. Send 25c today for big 1939 illustrated coin book (only literature) before sending coins. National Coin Corporation (190) Daytona Beach, Florida.

CERTAIN LARGE CENTS WORTH \$750; small cents, \$12; nickels, \$250; dimes, \$300. Send 15c for latest 1939 complete 36-page illustrated buying book. American Coin Company, Box 3507-R, Cleveland, Ohio.

GOLD \$35 OUNCE. SHIP OLD GOLD TEETH, crowns, jewelry, watches—receive cash by return mail. Satisfaction guaranteed. Free information. Dr. Weisberg's Gold Refining Co., 1500-A, Hennepin, Minneapolis, Minn.

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PERSONAL

PROPHECY FOR 1939

LIFE READING AND PREDICTION MONTH by month for one year. Covering fully business affairs, employment, love, marriage, travel, speculation, health, lucky days, numbers, etc. Complete, \$1.00. Short outline, 25c. Send birthdate. M. Kleman, Louise Bridge, Box 174, Winnipeg, Man.

MARRY — INTRODUCTIONS BY PRIVATE letters. Hundreds of members. Teachers, nurses, business girls, cooks and housekeepers. Many nationalities. Some with means. Many farmers' daughters, and widows with property or farms. Particulars, 10c. Ladies free. Canadian Correspondence Club, Box 128, Calgary, Alta.

MAKE YOUR DREAMS COME TRUE. SOLVE that love problem. Be married—happily. Try methods developed by clever woman in Paris. Will give greater influence. Get attractive charm. 10c brings original brochure (sealed). Original, Box 423, M.S.S., New York.

LONELY HEARTS—JOIN OLD RELIABLE social extension club. Meet nice people, many with means. Let us help find your ideal. Forty years dependable service. Particulars free. Standard Club, Box 607-A, Grayslake, Ill.

ATTENTION, ARTISTS, LARGE 7x10 PHOTO engraved reproduction (two nude girls, front and back view), Canadian National Exhibition prize-winning picture. Postpaid, only 35c. International Artists, Winnipeg.

LADIES—IF DELAYED, PAINFUL, IRREG- ular periods worry you, take Fem-a-Tone Tablets. A tried, proven formula. They relieve you quickly. One package, \$3.00; two packages, \$5.00. Send to International Distributors, P.O. Box 102-A, Toronto.

LONESOME? JOIN RELIABLE CLUB— established 1909. Book of photos and descriptions of wealthy members free, sealed. The Exchange, F-3827 Main, Kansas City, Mo.

LONESOME? WRITE THIS RELIABLE CLUB established 18 years. Members everywhere, many wealthy. Descriptions free, sealed. Mrs. Budd, Box 753-G, San Francisco, California.

MARRY — CANADIAN MEMBERS. MANY with means. Particulars, 10c; ladies free. Western Social Club, Sub. 23, Edmonton, Alta.

MARRY RICH. SEND FOR FREE PHOTOS and descriptions of rich and beautiful women who wish to marry. Jane Fuller Club, Box 797-F, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

MARRY RICH. PHOTOS, TESTIMONIALS, descriptions sealed free. Confidential introductions: Lois Reeder, Box 549, Palestine, Texas.

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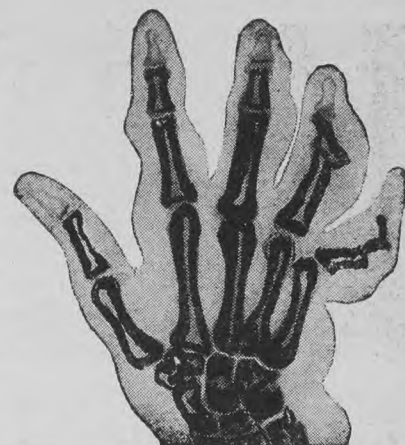
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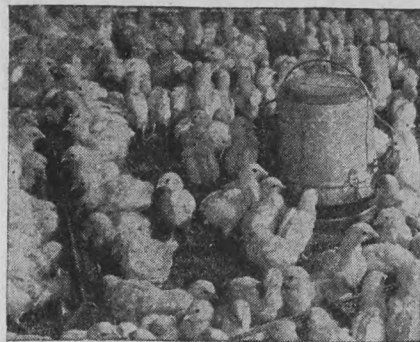
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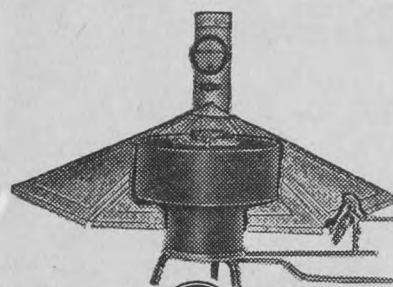
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Breeders' Notes

THE department of animal husbandry, University of Alberta, purchased recently from Claude Gallinger, of Tofield, the bull Killearn Beauty Lad 2nd to head the University of Alberta Short-horn herd. The new sire is a promising young red bull with the best of Short-horn type and breeding. His full brother was purchased last summer by Mr. W. J. Kay, Guelph, Ontario, and is now in use in his good herd.

Killearn Beauty Lad 2nd is sired by Danny Boy 2nd by the imported bull Danny Boy, a son of Aldie Prince Regent. The dam of Danny Boy 2nd, Wheatland Sylvia 7th, is a great granddaughter of Browndale Count through Edellan Royal Warrant and Wheatland Revalenta. The dam of Killearn Beauty Lad 2nd, Balmuchy Beauty, is a daughter of Balmuchy Jasper, a son of Balmuchy Landlord, who in turn was sired by Naemoor Landlord by Aldie Knight. This represents a concentration of the blood of two great breeding bulls—Naemoor Jasper and Browndale Count.

horns, to be followed by the sale of Red Polls, Aberdeen-Angus, Herefords and dairy breeds. The swine breeders sale will be held March 29. All sows entered in this Saskatchewan sale must be bred to farrow not later than the end of May.

ALTHOUGH it is only six weeks since breeders were asked by circular letter to nominate any registered mares which they might want mated to the Dominion government stallion, Chief Laet 14452, stationed at Lethbridge, Alberta, the Alberta Percheron Club has already received 117 applications, for the services of this outstanding sire, some breeders have applied for as many as eight mares, but it is thought that the most any one breeder will be able to get mated to this stallion will be three or four.

THE annual meeting of the Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Association will be held at the Prince Edward Hotel, Brandon, Wednesday, March 15, at 7.30 p.m.

We have a supply of the livestock annuals published by The North British Agriculturist and The Scottish Farmer. They are made up as usual of show and sale records and are profusely illustrated by pictures of the outstanding animals of the year, together with Old Country Scenes. These copies are available at 75 cents each. Address your order, Editorial Department, The Country Guide and Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg, Man.

THE Alberta department informs The Guide that it will sponsor a shipment of pure-bred cattle to the Golden Gate Exhibition, San Francisco, in the coming summer.

ALAN-BE FLOWER is the new 365-day, four-year-old Guernsey champion with a production of 17,407 pounds milk and 850 pounds fat. She is owned by Dr. G. W. Everett, East Flamboro, Ont., being bred on the farm where this record was achieved.

FROM the local newspaper at Shelby, Mont., we learn that W. J. Fulkert has sold two pure-bred saddle horses, Canada Kid, a three-year-old stallion, and Alberta Bell, one of his best breeding mares, to A. W. Paterson, Spokane, Wash. These two animals are to be wintered at the Shelby stable of Fike & Paterson, presumably for further schooling before the American horse show season commences.

ALBERT BOULTON, R.R. 1, Morden, Man., writes to say that trade in bull calves is brisk, but that he still has some for sale by his good sire Fair Echo, bred by L. V. Robson, Deleau, Man.

THE lovely Kentucky saddle mare, Tishie Ann, has been sold by W. J. Fulkert, Didsbury, Alta., to go to Dr. T. R. Whaley, Vancouver. She is a very rich chestnut with silver mane and tail. She stands 15.3 hands high and weighs 1,165 pounds. She was sired by that great show and breeding stallion, Stonewall King, several times champion at the Missouri state fair, and a sire of champions. Her dam's sire was Astral King, also a state fair winner.

THE 22nd annual meeting of the B.C. Goat Breeders' Association, was held in Vancouver, on January 25, and Thos. Pearce, of Victoria, was re-elected. Secretary Selwyn Simons, in sending us a report of the meeting, informs us that the province sent 80 goats to Quebec last year.

THE Saskatchewan Cattle Breeders' Association will hold its annual auction sale of pure-bred cattle at Regina, on Thursday, March 30. Judging of sale entries will take place on Wednesday, March 29, and the sale will commence on Thursday, at 9.30 a.m., with Short-

ABOUT 18 months ago E. M. Gillard, owner of Berryland Fruit & Dairy Farms, Ltd., Haney, B.C., purchased the foundation for a Guernsey herd from the well known Foremost Guernsey Farms, of New York State, and the first two heifers to complete their lactation period in Record of Performance have just had their production certified by the federal department of agriculture, at Ottawa. Both began their tests as junior two-year-olds, Foremost Mildred producing 13,471 pounds milk, 735 pounds fat, average test 5.46 per cent., and Foremost Morose producing 13,993 pounds milk, 726 pounds fat, average test 5.19 per cent.—Roy Grant.

EDMONTON Spring Show will be a week later than last year. Dates announced are April 10 to 15. Bull sale entries close March 13. The junior department will again be a feature. Exhibitors will be placed in two groups with ages running from 12 to 14 in the youngest group and 15 to 20 among the older ones.

FROM the January R.O.P. list we select the following names of Ayrshires owned in western Canada. Mature cows, 365-day division: Fintry Bumble, Fairbridge Farm School, Fintry, B.C.; 16,694 pounds milk, 722 pounds fat, average test 4.33 per cent. Honor roll, or 305-day division, four-year-old class, Otter Lake Bess, L. E. Porter & Sons, Armstrong, B.C.; 11,573 pounds milk, 533 pounds fat, average test 4.61 per cent. Maybe White Dolly, Sam Palumbo, Golden, B.C.; 10,302 pounds milk, 523 pounds fat, average test 5.08 per cent.

THE Guide has lately received an unusual number of requests for a good veterinary manual. In response to this demand we have stocked a limited number of copies of The Veterinary Advisor, by Dr. A. S. Alexander, Wisconsin University. The retail price of this 128-page, illustrated book is \$1.25. As long as this lot lasts \$1.00 will bring you a two-year subscription to The Guide, or an extension of your present subscription, and the veterinary book, free and post-paid. Address The Country Guide and Nor'-West Farmer, 290 Vaughan St., Winnipeg, Man.

Stallion Service Record Books are available from this publication at \$1.00 postpaid. Address Livestock Department, The Country Guide and Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg, Man.

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7. Skin Problems.
8. Take a Facial at Home.
9. Care of the Hair.
10. Hair Problems.
11. How to Use Powder, Rouge and Lipstick.
12. Mouth Hygiene.
13. Getting Ready for A Permanent.
14. Use and Care of Hair Brushes.
15. How to Choose Toilet Soap.

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THE COUNTRY GUIDE AND NOR'-WEST FARMER, Winnipeg, Man.

From the items numbered above I have selected the following in which I am interested in the literature, etc., offered.

Name

P.O.

Prov.

Numbers

Please print plainly.

Between Ourselves

WHEN we set out to establish the facts underlying the popular belief that swallows brought bed bugs, we landed ourselves in the position of Sir James Fraser, who devoted himself to the task of unearthing one specific superstition. One thing led to another and before Fraser was through he had completed a work in 12 volumes. From our incoming mail we pick this, supplied by Martin Eide. "The bed bug has a habit of going, or at least decreasing for no apparent reason. I have seen that both here and in the Old Country (Norway). There it was an idea, believed by some, that in a house where a person died the bed bugs would disappear, or at least greatly decrease, while in a house where a child was born they would increase."



ROY S. MacNEILL'S letter on the subject leads us to the uncompromising character of landladies, which is no superstition. "Back in the boom days of 1929," he relates, "I was employed in a certain smelter town in which swallows were unknown, but whose bed bug population outnumbered the other inhabitants three million to one. Lodgings were hard to get and one had to take what offered—which included bed bugs. I considered my lodgings were pretty well found in this respect; but on comparing notes with lodgers from other establishments I concluded I must have enjoyed a singular freedom from these unwelcome bed-fellows. However, be that as it may, the only way to get any rest was to pull the bed out from the wall, leave the light fully on, and lie down on top of the covers fully clothed. The bones of boarders who neglected these precautions were quietly removed by the landlady in the morning."

"I devised a unique pastime to while away the nights. Arming myself with a common pin, I would turn out the light for a few minutes and lie quietly in the dark. Then switching it on suddenly, I would spring out of bed with the pin. This manoeuvre invariably took the bed bugs by surprise; it caught them right out in the open and as they scurried for shelter I laid about me with the pin. An ordinary pin accommodates about 40 bugs. I developed my technique to the point where I could fill six pins an hour. These were stuck in the wall where I hoped the landlady might see them, with the vague notion that she might reduce my room rent." We'll leave it to you to guess whether it had any visible effect.

AND then there is the question of mail order store teeth, over which V. C. Johnson would like to arouse our editorial enthusiasm. In case you don't know it, he says that the American export of masticatory hardware is increasing very rapidly year by year. Why not? It is a fine field for the exercise of Yankee ingenuity. The possibilities haven't begun to be exploited. Why not tinted sets for Parisiennes to match the prevailing shade of nail polish. Or nickel plated sets to satisfy the Hindu passion for bright ornaments. Or for the cannibal isles, where the natives have such good teeth that they would otherwise not become customers, why not extra large Teddy Roosevelt sets with gleaming incisors for ceremonial purposes which could be fitted over the work-a-day teeth?

AND while we are willing to give our approval to store teeth of any description—m-m-lined, super-

charged, or synchro-mesh—no strata-gem can induce us to promote the scheme that G.W.G. has planned for us. As a rural resident he is much disturbed by the fact that young country boys and girls of marriageable age don't get much of a chance to look over eligible candidates. Social opportunities are too restricted. There's a great tendency to take what is nearest to hand with the result that farming communities are full of mismatched couples, to hear him tell. He wants us to publish a supplement carrying pictures of people who are in the market for a mate. Interested parties could get in touch with the person pictured through us at the rate of ten a head. He practically guarantees us a big jump in circulation. Ten cents for us and ten dollars for the preacher? It isn't a fair break.

HECTOR McMillan, a young Prince Albert author, makes his bow to a Guide audience in this issue with Doc Wade's Night Call. Mr. McMillan's father practiced veterinary medicine in Saskatchewan for over 30 years, and incidents in his career suggested the plot of the story to the son. He hastens to assure us, however, that the character of Doc Wade is not a family portrait. "I shouldn't like to think," he adds, "what might happen to anyone who drew a gun on my father. And this is purely a matter of temperament, rather than one of bravery."

UP till quite lately Europe was the source of most of our garden seeds. Their production is a highly specialized business usually developed by successive generations in one family, all jealously guarding their hard won secrets. But California has been serving a long apprenticeship and is about to come into its own. As long as Americans and Canadians had to depend on European importations, our flower gardens were composed mostly of damp climate productions. California's effort has been partly directed toward the perfection of native dry climate flowers and its growers have achieved some notable successes. The seed catalogues are about to present a new range of gorgeous creations whose acquaintance you ought to make. T. O. Graham will tell about them in the April issue.

MOST of you girls would slap the face of a man who speaks to you as Dunker Gilson does to Geraldine in our April issue. He really has quite a new line—one that you probably haven't run into. By May, however, you'll have forgiven him. By June you'll be sticking around just to see what happens. And there are always plenty of complications flowing off the end of Clarence Budington Kelland's pen. One of them is the mysterious "Closed Room" from which the story takes its name. First of all meet Dunker—in the April issue.



IRELAND is not the only country in the world, writes Lee McClellan where pigs are kept in the parlor. Prosperity, in the guise of a litter of 17 pure-bred pigs, struck a nearby neighbor's farm on a night when it was 48 degrees below zero. There was nothing else for it but to bring them inside. At the time of writing, the lusty progress of the 12 little brothers and five little sisters testifies to the owner's kind-heartedness.

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Cover Title Contest

January Winners

First Prize

COMRADES OF THE STORM
R. C. Willett, Cochin, Sask.

Second Prize

ORPHAN OF THE STORM
J. Hughes, Fort Whyte, Man.

Third Prize

THE SHEPHERD OF THE HILLS
Christine Frame, Lenore, Man.

Honorable Mention

UNSUNG HEROES

Aileen Drummond, Lynn Creek, B.C.

A NOR'-WEST FARMER

J. F. Beaton, Wiseton, Sask.

THE GOOD SHEPHERD

Hugo Penner, Kane, Man.

CUT HERE

\$6.00 IN PRIZES \$6.00

Send in suggestions by coupon, letter or post card for a title for this month's cover. Prizes of \$3.00, \$2.00 and \$1.00 are offered respectively for the three best. Entries must be in the mail by March 31, 1939. In case of duplicate the prize goes to the earliest received. State name and address plainly. Prizewinners names and titles will appear in the May issue. Send entries to The Contest Editor, The Country Guide and Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg, Man.

This month's questions: Will you please give us the following information:

1. How many people in your household?

2. How many bags of flour per year do you use?

98-lb. 49-lb. 24-lb.

3. Does your family use rolled oats?

Regularly Occasionally

Title for March cover.

Name.

Address.

Twenty-acre field of Seed Barley on farm of Superintendent,
Dominion Experimental Station, Beaver Lodge, Alta.



the Farmer's Friend: GOOD SEED

Good, sound, clean Seed, free from noxious weeds, is a friend that will never let you down. To sow the variety best suited to your district is to go a long way toward insuring increased yield and a better grade.

The new rust-resistant varieties of wheat, such as Renown, Thatcher and Apex, have helped many farmers to increase both the quality and yield of their crops in the rust-affected areas.

United Grain Growers Limited, with the help of farmers at local points, has assisted plant breeders to test out many of these new varieties so that accurate information about their behaviour can be obtained from each district.

This Farmers' Company has also gladly co-operated in the formation and assistance of Junior Seed Clubs through which thousands of our young farmers have gained valuable "pointers" in better crop production.

Where growers of **Registered and Certified Seed** have had their choice seed sealed in the sack, the U.G.G. has assisted in moving it to various districts so it may the more easily be obtained by farmers.

Wheat owned by the Canadian Wheat Board may also be obtained at any U.G.G. Elevator (where it may be stored) at Wheat Board Prices.

For 30 Years U.G.G. has blazed
the trail for Better Seed—

● You are very cordially invited to consult the U.G.G. Elevator Agent in your district, who will gladly give you the latest authoritative information in his possession, or, write and get the information for you.

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WINNIPEG SASKATOON EDMONTON CALGARY

June 30, 1909.
"Last Spring several districts in the northern part of Manitoba had difficulty in securing seed grain. Urgent requests were made to the Company by some of its members for seed, and we secured and supplied five cars in this way. The importance of good seed is commencing to be recognized, and none too soon, by our farmers. The demand for it is yearly increasing and will continue to increase."

● Extract from President's Report delivered at Company's Annual Meeting on the above date.

Mr. Hans Arnistead's field of Marquis Wheat at Hagen, Sask.

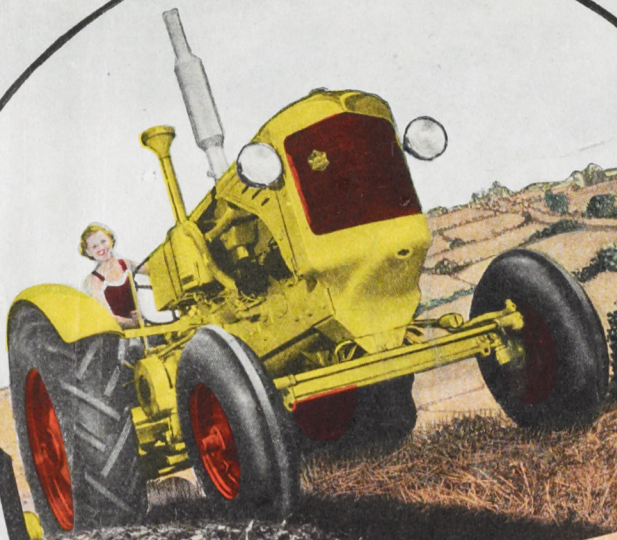


In the field of Mr. A. C. DeVit, Seed Grower, at Treherne, Man.





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The MM Standard "U" represents the latest in modern 3-4 plow tractor design — has five forward speeds from a crawl to 20 M. P. H. Sturdy dependable construction—Burns distillate or gasoline with Maximum Economy—Many other features that farmers want as regular equipment that ordinarily cost a lot as extra equipment. Built for heavy duty work with greatest economy on all general farm jobs.



The new "GT" tractor — MM's newest addition to its modern tractor line — It is an outstanding performer in the 4-5 plow tractor class. Has 4 speeds forward and one reverse, from 2 to 9 miles per hour — It is the *Giant* of the MM tractor line. Delivers *MAXIMUM* power at a *MINIMUM* cost. The most modern 4-5 plow tractor built.

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MM Standard "Z" Visionlined tractor — Built-in features assure easiest accessibility and best operating vision — Over 140 fewer engine parts — Five forward speeds from a crawl to about 15 M. P. H. — Many other exclusive features that no other tractors have — Moline Plows — for better scouring and light draft — Acme 1-ply soft center steel bottoms can't split like ordinary 3 ply steel and do a better job.



MM Comfortactor — the world's most modern tractor — 5 forward speeds from a crawl to about 40 M. P. H. — comfortable all-steel weather-proof cab — has more modern conveniences than are found on most automobiles. Moline-Monitor Drills — famous for 7 decades — now built better than ever before — roller bearing axles — Most accurate feeds and uniform depth of drilling — are features all appreciate. Get facts now while you have time!



COMFORTACTOR and MM Wheatland disc plows — The MM is the original successful Wheatland Disc Plow with 26 inch high-polished, heat treated discs spaced 10 inches apart to do better work — pull lighter — and prevent clogging. By far the most popular Wheatland Disc Plows built. Many exclusive features. Available in 4, 6, 8, or 10 foot sizes — Hand or power lift.



MM Wheatland Disc Plow with seeding attachment prepares a good seed bed — does an excellent job of drilling or broadcasting and all in shorter time and at less expense — Same simple, clean cut design and accurate fluted feed as famous Moline-Monitor drills. See your MM dealer or write for complete facts. The "KTA" Tractor holds the power and fuel economy record for tractors of its size and type.

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FOR COMPLETE
FACTS...



Regardless of the size of tractor or type of machine you may need, you will be wise to choose a product of MINNEAPOLIS-MOLINE. Compare any tractor in the MM line any way you like and you will find that they are the most modern. Owners will tell you that MM Twin City tractors are more dependable and offer permanent long life economy in every way. When a MM Twin City tractor is traded in usually it is for another MM. RECORDS are good buying REASONS when it comes to tractors.

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<input type="checkbox"/> KTA, 3-4 Plow Size	<input type="checkbox"/> Huskor
<input type="checkbox"/> New "GT", 4-5 Plow Size	<input type="checkbox"/> Disc or Drag Harrow
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